

Strengthening Peace Program in Colombia

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13th



Coexistence Center – Leticia (Amazonas)



Coexistence Center – Magangue (Bolívar)



Quarterly Report July - September 2004



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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Implementation Summary

- ❑ The Program has supported 72 projects with 71 organizations. Of this total one (1) was approved during this quarter under the Support to the Government of Colombia component. “construction of a bridge in the Municipality of Tanela in the Department of Chocó”.
- ❑ During this quarter USAID signed **one (1)** memorandum of understanding with the purpose of supporting the “Cultivating Peace in the Family – Rallying for Colombia Taking Seeds of Peace” Project with ASOCOLFLORES. The resources come from an extension to IOM's Peace Program and they will be disbursed by mid October in order to initiate the project.
- ❑ Coverage extends throughout 381 municipalities in 28 departments.
- ❑ The Program's direct beneficiaries are 436,001 people and the indirect beneficiaries total 1,467,868. The Program's extended impact¹ has reached **13,346,540** people. During this quarter 20,000 people have benefited directly and 50,000 indirectly and the extended impact reaches 150,000 people.

➡ **Government of Colombia**

Projects

A total of 13 projects have been supported and, during this quarter, **one (1) subproject** was approved of the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace (OACP in Spanish).

- ❑ Office of the High Commissioner for Peace – The following subprojects were approved:
 - ✓ **Self-Determination:** One more project was approved under the self-determination component of the Program for the construction of a bridge in the Municipality of Tanela in the Department of Chocó.

Institutional Strengthening

Under this component the Government of Colombia is also provided support in order to strengthen its institutions by hiring consultants as follows:

- ✓ Office of the High Commissioner for Peace: 24 professionals with 11 ongoing-contracts.
- ✓ Presidential Advisory Council for Special Programs – Office of the First Lady: 2 professionals.

➡ **Citizen Coexistence Centers**

- ❑ The Citizen Coexistence Centers in Magangué (Department of Bolívar) and in Leticia (Department of Amazonas) were handed over to the municipal authorities and the community. Construction of the citizen coexistence centers in Ocaña (Department of Norte de Santander) and in Sonsón (Department of Antioquia) has been initiated.
- ❑ The baseline for the municipalities of San Gil (Department of Santander), Aguachica (Department of Cesar), Mangangué (Department of Bolívar) and Leticia (Department of Amazonas) was jointly designed with the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace and the Ministry of the Interior and Justice. The results will be submitted in October.

¹ Population that is indirectly benefited as a result of the dissemination of the project by the direct and indirect beneficiaries including the mass media

■ Civil Society

Support has been provided for 47 projects with 46 NGOs. 45 projects have been concluded and 2 are on-going.

2. Financial Report

- A total of US\$ 9,285,154 has been allotted for 72 projects and US\$ 7,318,852 has been disbursed.
- These funds have generated US\$ 5,088,516 in counterpart contributions, or 35% of the Program total. Counterpart contributions have mainly been in-kind (land), made by the municipalities for the construction of the citizen coexistence centers. Organizations and private sector businesses have also made counterpart contributions. Such is the case of VallenPaz 1, whose counterpart contribution is equivalent to 44% of the project.

II. CONTEXT

Negotiations with the ELN

In a letter to the mayors of Bogotá and Medellín and to the Governor of Valle the National Liberation Army (*Ejército de Liberación Nacional* – ELN) says that it is willing to hold peace dialogues with them, a sort of regional dialogue. At the same time the ELN criticizes de Uribe Government indicating that it is militaristic. The letter says, “Uribe has insisted on reaching peace through a military victory and that in order to do so he needs another four years in power. This means that we would have another four years of war.”

This could lead to believe that the Democratic Left’s discourse and its civilistic practices, which have made them successful in conquering key mayor positions and governorships, has sunk in on the guerillas, at least on the ELN: “The popular vote supporting alternative governments establishes a tendency for Colombia’s future that demands a consolidation of local and regional governance and, also, opens the way toward national governance.”

In the letter that the ELN sent to Mexican President Vicente Fox it affirms that the quest for peace is still valid and they express their willingness to “immediately establish” direct contact with the Government of Mexico. This is very positive in view of the mediation and facilitation tradition that that country has shown during the past 20 years. It is also positive considering that President Uribe is no longer demanding a ceasefire – a condition which he maintained for almost two years.

Negotiations with the Self-Defense Forces

For the first time in its 22 years of existence, the self-defense forces and the National Government have decided to initiate official negotiations to reach a possible demobilization of at least 20 thousand combatants.

Santa Fe de Ralito, an unknown and forgotten town in the municipality of Tierralta, in South Cordoba, became the scenario of the path toward negotiations that is supposed to last six months, and which may be extended further. The official installation of the AUC Location Zone was attended by the High Commissioner for Peace Luis Carlos Restrepo and by the Minister of the Interior and Justice Sabas Pretelt, representing the Government. The members of the United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (*Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia* – AUC) present were its official spokesman Salvatore Mancuso Gomez and six commanders of the AUC’s Chief of Staff.

The ceremony included 600 guests among which were legislators, members of the church, diplomats, guild representatives and national and international media representatives, among others. During his speech the High Commissioner for Peace reaffirmed the Government’s willingness to move this process forward and asked the AUCs to adopt a serious commitment toward the negotiations roundtable. Salvatore Mancuso explained the origins of the AUC and how it developed and presented five issues that should be discussed. Read the Cordoba Laboratory for Peace (*Laboratorio de Paz de Córdoba*)

Negotiations with the FARC

The High Commissioner for Peace said that the Government has taken all the steps so that the hostages are liberated but that the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (*Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia* – FARC) have not reached an agreement and that every day there are more obstacles.

Luis Carlos Restrepo cited the following demonstrations of the Government’s willingness: the exemption made so that the International Criminal Court (ICC) will not review war crimes during a period of seven years; lifting the arrest orders filed before the Interpol against FARC guerillas in Europe who, allegedly, would mediate in the matter; the appointment of a facilitating commission with requested members of the FARC; and suggesting an encounter on the border with Venezuela with the presence of France.

The Government considers that none of these actions has brought about a “sensible position” from the FARC because “they want political gains.”

"We cannot do more," said Restrepo insisting that his last proposal to liberate guerilla members who are being prosecuted, or are accused of rebellion, and to progress on the issue via Internet is a "serious" offer that was perversely "ridiculed".

"We cannot liberate those who are accused of horrendous crimes. This would be offensive to the victims," he explained. Restrepo added, "I want to insist in that the Internet proposal is serious. Ten years ago PCs did not exist and neither did the Internet. Nowadays they do."

Among other reasons, the High Commissioner commented that using the technology available may break the vicious circle created by the FARC's demand to clear the area for a face to face encounter. "This is where we have reached a dead end," he affirmed.

He warned, however, that "regardless of the uniform" (self-defense or guerrillas) the authors of horrendous crimes will have to appear before national and international courts.

Peace Initiatives

Colombia Builds

"Horror and the most poignant beauty coexist in Colombia. Despair is right beside the most obstinate optimism. Endless creativity and self-destruction; generosity and intolerance... But even in the midst of the war Colombia continues to build. Here are a few examples of country, nation, wellbeing and peace building."

The Media for Peace

Agreement to build governance processes in the Montes de Maria Region. The agreement reflects the decision to concentrate the efforts of the citizenry and the public and private sectors in starting-up and accompanying an initiative to strengthen local democratic governance and turn it into a coordinating axis that will reduce the risks associated with the armed conflict. The initiative also seeks to: influence and create a feeling of citizenry; strengthen institutionalism; and promote citizen participation, peaceful coexistence and sustainable development. All these are contributions that need to be considered in the efforts to create the Development and Peace Program for Montes de María that is being fostered by the region's civil society. The agreement was signed by the governors of Bolívar and Sucre and by the 15 municipal mayors of the region.

During an encounter with the communities, the Church and the government and local administrative offices, with the participation of the First Lady Lina Moreno de Uribe, the importance of complying with the Governance Agreement signed in April was underscored. This is a collective agreement to focus official, public and private efforts on reaching conditions that facilitate reconciliation in Montes de Maria.

The population has interpreted the Agreement as a political pact where State institutions have committed themselves to direct their efforts towards building up the Montes de María Region, strengthening democratic governance and presenting public accounting reports, in addition to supporting the efforts of the society associated with reconciliation building. The signatory governors and mayors committed themselves to: foster democratic discussions between local entities and the civil society on participative planning and transparency; coordinate initiatives to avoid splitting up the resources and isolated intervention efforts in the region; and to promote an overall approach to the policies and mechanisms to reduce conflict, mitigate its effects and open the doors to development in the midst of the conflict.

Montes de María is a region of Colombia that is comprised of 17 municipalities located in the departments of Bolívar and Sucre. This is a territory with a long history of violence but it has a great potential for regional development and cultural integration. High ranking officials of the governments of Colombia and Sweden have accompanied the process to sign the agreement, which is considered to be a great step toward an overall development and peace program.

III. SUMMARY CHART OF PROGRAM STATUS

The program status is summarized in two tables. The first one summarizes the on-going projects and the second one does the same with the projects that have concluded. Both tables include the project name and number, implementing institution, contribution made by the Strengthening Peace Program, total budget, disbursements through September 30, 2004, direct and indirect beneficiaries, extended impact and the project initiation and termination dates.

The total allotted for the 72 projects is US\$ 9.285.154

On-going Projects Status

Project #	Name	Implementing Partner	Peace Program Donation USD	Total Project Budget USD	Disbursement of	Beneficiaries			Starting Date	Completion Date
					Sept. 30 2004 USD	Direct	Indirect	Extended		
33	Human Memory	Office of the High Commissioner for Peace	51,620	55,120	43.807	63 people	256 people	Citizens of Colombia who will benefit from a peace agreement	Oct-02	Marz-05
41	Anti-personal Mines Observatory	Vice-Presidency of the Republic	110,355	172,151	87.304	288 people trained	450 public officials from 9 departments	54,000 people (30% of the population of 9 departments)	Jul-03	Nov-04
43, 43A, 43D, 43E	Strengthening the OACP and its Co-existence training Projects	Office of the High Commissioner for Peace	1.202.560	1,202,560	748.394	80.683 people trained	125.000 people from the communities	2000,000 residents where co-existence training have been implemented, 40% citizens of Colombia who will benefit from a peace agreement	Mar-03	Sept-06
45	Coexistence Center in Ocaña (Santander)	City Hall of Ocaña	220,000	315,000	99.422	15,000 users	7,500 residents from the rural zones	25,000 residents from neighboring municipalities	Feb-04	Ene-05
49	Building Peace in Santander	Gobernación de Santander	66,766	450,075	49,871	30,000 people	120,000 people	Municipal authorities trained in nutritional aspects	Sep-03	Sep-04
50	Implementation of Game room-libraries in 6 Coexistence Centers	FUNLIBRE	74,977	74,977	78,602	30,000 children's	60,000 Family members	30,000 people involve to the toy-library activities	May-03	Jul-04

Project #	Name	Implementing Partner	Peace Program Donation USD	Total Project Budget USD	Disbursement of Sept. 30 2004 USD	Beneficiaries			Starting Date	Completion Date
						Direct	Indirect	Extended		
54	Consolidation & Expansion of the Early Childhood Pastorate in Colombia	<i>Conferencia Episcopal de Colombia</i>	141,557	151,233	119,967	5,000 children	2,500 family members	620 community members	Jul-03	Jul-04
56	Coexistence Center in Sonsón (Antioquia)	City Hall of Sonsón	200,000	310,000	86,425	20,000 users	10,000 residents of rural areas	30,000 residents from neighboring municipalities	Aug-03	Aug-05
58	Shooting Cameras for Peace	<i>Fundación Disparando Cámaras por la Paz</i>	61,875	66,655	52,017	160 children	640 parents	1,280 inhabitants of the neighborhood	Sep-03	Sep-04
61	Improvement of Landmines Victims Quality Life	<i>Hogar Jesús de Nazareth</i>	35,103	75,801	38,023	200 handicapped	600 family members	1,000 community members	Sep-03	Sep-04
64	Indigenous Peaceful and Holistic Coexistence Center	Dusakawi	70,000	179,013	73,387	500 Native Colombians who are partners of Dusakawi	3,000 Native Colombians who live in Valledupar	15,000 Native Colombians of La Sierra	Jan-04	Jul-04
65	Promoters Network	Advisory Council of the Presidency for Special Programs	212,000	212,000	87,881	650 journalists, 1,040 members of the social support network, 120 members of the strategic statistics committees	103,815 youngsters 10 to 19 years old	40% of the first ladies of the municipalities and departments that participate in the project	Feb-04	Feb-05
66	Support to Peace Process in Colombia	OAS	585.994	586,356	278,790	5000 people in reincorporation process	25,000 people reincorporated' families	40% from Colombian citizen	Mar-04	Sep-04

Project #	Name	Implementing Partner	Peace Program Donation USD	Total Project Budget USD	Disbursement of Sept. 30 2004 USD	Beneficiaries			Starting Date	Completion Date
						Direct	Indirect	Extended		
68	Disabled People Network	Rehabilitation Committee	40,000	40,000	24,306	140 promoters of disabled associations, 140 municipal health, education, community development and social policy employees, and 7 regional ARS employees	356,532 disabled people	500 families of disabled people who have participated in the process	Mar-04	Jul-04
70	symposium for Amendatory Justice	Alvar Alice	100,000	55,200	31,754	80 members of the NGOs	1,500 community members	1,500 persons member of NGO's participants	Abri-04	Marz-05
071	Tracking, monitoring and evaluation system	OACP	229,840	229,840	62,201	863 demobilized persons	1500 demobilized's families	2% Colombian Citizen	Feb-04	Feb-05
072	Economic Reactivation and the Reconstruction of the Social Fabric	VALLENPAZ	387,000	387,000	132,414	400 from Ortega and Dinde municipalities	200 resident families in the municipalities and localities	10,000 habitants in near farms	Jun-04	Jul-05
Σ	Total projects being implemented		USD 3.789,647	USD 4.562.981	USD 2,094.565	209,907	816,993	367,400		

Completed Projects Status

Project #	Name	Implementing Partner	Peace Program contribute	Total Project budget USD	Disbursements to June 30 2004 USD	Beneficiaries			Starting Date	Completion Date
			USD			Direct	Indirect	Extended		
1	Community strengthening for peace, recovery and conflict resolution	VALLENPAZ	238,919	1,850,690	233,957	5,000 people	18,000 people	25,000 in beneficiary communities	Jul-01	Jul-02
1A	Second phase of the project: community strengthening for peace, recovery and conflict resolution	VALLENPAZ	338,961	656,995	323,292	6,310 people	18,000 people	25,240 persons	Nov-02	Nov-03
2	Strengthening of the Colombian Confederation of NOG's	CCONG	122,394	176,774	117,628	250 NGO workers	2,000 database users	10,000 beneficiaries of NGO projects	Sep-01	May-02
3	Reconciliation through assistance for victims of conflict in Magdalena Medio	<i>Comisión Vida y Paz</i>	86,121	126,496	78,512	1,000 people	4,000 people	2,500 persons in beneficiary communities	Oct-01	Oct-02
4	Movie on the personal and societal dangers of the drug trade	<i>Ducha Fría Producciones</i>	52,015	1,108,367	52,014	50 "natural" actors	10,000 viewers in target audience	1,000,000 movie viewers	Sep-01	Jan-02

Project #	Name	Implementing Partner	Peace Program contribute USD	Total Project budget USD	Disbursements to June 30 2004 USD	Beneficiaries			Starting Date	Completion Date
						Direct	Indirect	Extended		
5	Strengthening the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace	OACP	105,978	105,978	104,867	100 public officials	5,000 persons in close involvement with the Peace Process	National	Nov-01	Sep-02
5A	Systematization for easy reference of peace processes in Colombia	IOM – Ideas for Peace	34,490	34,490	34,490	50 employees of the NGO	2,000 regular database users	5,000 occasional database users		
5B	Capacity-building in communications & information technology	IOM – Ideas for Peace	49,971	49,971	49,971	4 public officials	8 computer equipment users	Office of the High Commissioner for Peace		
5C	Sub-contracts to specialized consultants	IOM	21,517	21,517	21,517	50 public officials	60 documents readers	National	Nov-01	Sep-02
6	Peace & negotiation training for colleges and communities	<i>Confecamaras & Observatorio Para La Paz</i>	92,461	123,213	90,055	700 students and local leaders	3,500 students and community members	1,000,000 community members	Dec-01	Aug-02
7	Media professionalization research project and journalism website	<i>Medios para la Paz</i>	109,349	130,966	104,679	2,500 journalists and regular Web Site users	5,000 Occasional Web Site users	Journalists in Colombia	Feb-02	Mar-03
8	Construction of a gender-focused proposal for peace negotiations	HUMANIZAR	86,888	96,445	82,188	700 women	15,000 women's groups, web-site users and recipients of Agenda for Peace	10,000 persons who read the agenda, and occasional web site users	Sep-01	Nov-02

Project #	Name	Implementing Partner	Peace Program contribute USD	Total Project budget USD	Disbursements to June 30 2004 USD	Beneficiaries			Starting Date	Completion Date
						Direct	Indirect	Extended		
9	<i>La decisión de San Mateo:</i> movie on demobilization and reintegration experiences	<i>Observatorio para la Paz</i>	25,646	128,658	25,646	50 former combatants	200 former combatants in NGOs, 250 former child soldiers	1,800,000 television viewers	Sep-01	Nov-02
10	Institutional strengthening of CONFEPAZ and research project on war-handicapped persons	CONFEPAZ	82,431	88,067	82,429	210 current & future members	2,000 assisted in follow-up activities	War-handicapped population	Jul-01	Jul-02
10A	Research, dissemination and assistance project on war-handicapped persons	CONFEPAZ	124,971	124,971	107,747	1,000 people attended for the project	4,000 beneficiaries of the research	50,000 residents of the municipalities	Aug-02	Sep-03
11	Virtual library and research center on ethnic minorities & human rights	<i>Fundación HEMERA</i>	53,070	68,923	51,349	2,050 NGO workers and regular Web Site users	5,000 occasional Web Site users	Ethnic minorities in Colombia	Nov-01	Jul-02
12	Visible vote: website on national congress and presidential candidates	<i>Revista Semana & Transparencia por Colombia</i>	42,924	48,283	41,353	5,000 regular Web Site users (voters)	15,000 occasional Web Site users (voters)	Potential Electors	Dec-01	Nov- 02
13	Community strengthening for development, indigenous culture and conflict resolution	Embera Katio Community	22,007	23,507	21,009	706 Embera Katio	500 members of other indigenous groups	22,000 residents in the Orito municipality	Oct- 01	Jul-02
14	Entrepreneurial and psychosocial support to war-handicapped persons	<i>Fundación Amigos de los Limitados Físicos</i>	52,178	73,781	47,050	100 handicapped people	400 family members	War-handicapped population	Dec-01	Nov-02

Project #	Name	Implementing Partner	Peace Program contribute USD	Total Project budget USD	Disbursements to June 30 2004 USD	Beneficiaries			Starting Date	Completion Date
						Direct	Indirect	Extended		
15	Congress & Visible candidates	Universidad de Los Andes	65,470	105,902	60,217	2,000 participants in civic education activities & readers of the paper pamphlet	4,000 citizens	500,000 readers of the pamphlet	Jan-02	Nov-02
16	Private sector research & perspective on peace negotiations	Fundación Empresarial	103,569	221,943	101,901	581 public officials and guild members	5,000 persons involved in peace process	National	Dec-01	Apr -02
17	Education and recreation centers for children in high-conflict zones, library/game rooms	Corporación Día del Niño	169,708	372,876	154,095	80 library / game room clerks	70,000 children using the library / game rooms	140,000 parents	Mar-02	Apr-03
18	Forum: democratic culture	Universidad Sergio Arboleda	38,942	68,440	38,649	700 seminar attendees	1,050 NGO members and government organizations	1,750 beneficiaries of NGOs and government organizations	Feb-02	May-02
19	Support to the activities of the organization	Organización Femenina Popular (OFP)	106,585	104,192	107,677	3,027 beneficiaries of small loans and regular service at popular dinning rooms	3,358 OFP members, beneficiaries' families of micro-credit	5,000 residents in the municipalities of work	Apr-02	May-03
20	Coexistence Center in Barrancabermeja	Alcaldía de Barrancabermeja	270,000	360,342	262,428	12,500 regular users of the Center	30,500 occasional users of the Center	35,000 residents of the municipality	Apr-02	Jan-03
20A	Library for the Coexistence Center in Barrancabermeja	FUNDA LECTURA	37,857	37,857	36,333	8,000 users	10,000 second hand users	15,000 municipality's residents	Dec-02	Sep-03
21	Recovery of social fabric and agricultural development in war-torn communities of Cauca	FUNDEMOS	55,163	62,332	50,947	1,200 beneficiaries of loans, trained persons and their families	2,850 other residents of Silvia and Caldonó	15,000 residents in the municipalities	Jul-02	Aug-03

Project #	Name	Implementing Partner	Peace Program contribute USD	Total Project budget USD	Disbursements to June 30 2004 USD	Beneficiaries			Starting Date	Completion Date
						Direct	Indirect	Extended		
22	Land and conflict in eastern Antioquia: research and pilot project	<i>Corporación Jurídica Libertad</i>	51,090	78,298	41,252	250 people obtained land-titles; 600 persons trained	Additional 250 people obtained land-titles post-intervention	3,000 rural residents	Sep-02	Nov-03
23	Coexistence Center in San Vicente del Caguán	<i>Alcaldía de San Vicente del Caguán</i>	287,028	323,010	294,323	40,000 users for two years	5,000 occasional users	12,000 residents in the municipality	Dec-02	Sep-03
24	International seminar on negotiation and reintegration of ex-combatants	IOM	17,087	17,087	1 7,087	Not implemented	Not implemented	Not implemented	Apr-02	Oct-02
25	Culture declares peace to Colombia	FOMCULTURA	22,594	50,172	22,081	450 participants	500 members of cultural organization	12,000 residents in the municipality	Aug -02	Sep-02
26	Educational and economic strengthening for Afro-Colombians	SHADAI	96,535	107,414	85,158	900 beneficiaries of loans and, trained persons	3,600 family members	3,000 residents in the municipalities	Sep-02	Sep-03
27	Education and training program for household single mothers	FINDES	61,159	71,007	56,381	1000 women beneficiaries of loans and trained persons	2,400 family members of the women	30,000 residents	Sep-02	Sep-03
28	Ten years of perseverance	<i>Red Departamental de Mujeres Ex-combatants</i>	15,007	17,582	14,320	40 members of the organization	160 members of other NGOs	800 beneficiaries of the organizations	Oct-02	Sep-03
29	Forum: Chocó also belongs to Colombia	HEMERA	34,999	41,425	34,837	60 people (attendees)	240 persons who belong to participating agencies	2,000 forum attendees	Oct-02	Apr-03
30	Democratic participation alternatives for municipal government	FENACÓN	63,356	70,174	59,323	28,209 town meetings attendees	154,500 people	5.500.000 people from prioritized departments	Nov-02	Jun-03
31	Youth school for Peace	<i>Instituto Luis Carlos Galán</i>	95,858	100,708	88,651	60 youth	240 people	600 youngsters from Barrancabermeja	Jan-03	Sep-03

Project #	Name	Implementing Partner	Peace Program contribute USD	Total Project budget USD	Disbursements to June 30 2004 USD	Beneficiaries			Starting Date	Completion Date
						Direct	Indirect	Extended		
32	Regional indigenous assembly in North Cauca	<i>Asociación de Cabildos Indígenas del Cauca (ACIN)</i>	32,369	52,745	32,513	2,000 attendees to the Assembly	17,700 beneficiaries of the organization	Ethnic minorities in Colombia	Dec-02	May-03
34	Coexistence Center in San Gil (Santander)	<i>Alcaldía de San Gil</i>	300,000	389,464	293,110	31,000 users of the center	35,000 occasional users of the center	70,000 people from the Guanentina Province (19 municipalities)	Jan-03	Sep-03
35	Colombia listens, Colombia walks, Colombia sees	Presidency of the Republic	149,968	149,968	123,103	557 disabled persons	2,228 family members	1,110 persons who worked with the disabled people	Dec-02	Apr-03
36	Radio program: Peace Territories	<i>Corporación Nuevo Arco iris</i>	43,200	53,018	40,551	2,000 people	35,000 radio listeners in Cundinamarca	2,000,000 radio listeners nation wide	Feb-03	Oct- 03
37	Paint contest: walls for peace	IOM	3,274	3,274	2,126	45 young people who belong to juvenile organizations	500 residents of the neighboring community	50,000 residents of the municipality	Dec-02	Dec-02
38	Strengthening of Regional and Local Peace Commissioner Offices	FUNDACIÓN SOCIAL	119,780	136,980	113,176	30 regional and municipal Peace Commissioners	450 members of interest the groups	Residents of the municipalities or departments where the Peace Commissioners perform their job	Feb-03	Feb-04
39	Institutional Strengthening of ASFAMIPAZ	ASFAMIPAZ	44,517	46,749	41,589	352 members of ASFAMIPAZ	1,760 relatives	2,000 people benefited from the organization work	Apr-03	Feb-04
40	Technical Coordination of the Child's and Recreation Day 2003	FUNLIBRE	62,855	66,876	60,324	20,000 children	10,000 relatives	Colombian Children	Mar-03	Nov-03

Project #	Name	Implementing Partner	Peace Program contribute USD	Total Project budget USD	Disbursements to June 30 2004 USD	Beneficiaries			Starting Date	Completion Date
						Direct	Indirect	Extended		
42	Peace Pedagogy and Conflict Resolution Program	<i>Corporación Observatorio para la Paz</i>	76,943	87,112	78,283	260 students and community leaders	1,000 leaders family members that benefit from the training	Community benefited from leader's knowledge in solving conflicts	Mar-03	Jan-04
44	Coexistence Center in Aguachica (Cesar)	<i>Alcaldía de Aguachica</i>	250,729	400,000	245,135	10,000 users	5,000 residents from the rural zones	20,000 residents from neighboring municipalities	Sep-03	Mar-03
46	Coexistence Center in Magangué (Bolívar)	City Hall of Magangué	335,066	425,000	335,066	20,000 users	10,000 residents from rural zones	32,000 residents from neighboring municipalities	Sep-03	Aug-04
47	Coexistence Center in Cantagallo (Bolívar)	City Hall of Cantagallo	170,000	250,000	168,388	7,000 users	3,500 residents from rural zones	12,000 residents from neighboring municipalities	Dic-03	Jun-04
48	Promotion of Participation and Peace Culture in the Municipality of Meta	CORDEPAZ	59,784	105,987	63,617	60 students trained in conflict resolution & 90 people attending town meetings	3,500 community members	108,440 residents 20% of the population from the municipalities	May-03	Jun-04
52	Integral rehabilitation for survivors of anti-personal landmines and handicapped people in Colombia	CIREC	100,000	140,489	107,012	275 disable people	1,100 relatives of victims	3,000 disabled from the regions	Jul-03	Jul-04
55	Coexistence Center in Leticia (Amazonas)	City Hall of Leticia	170,000	270,000	166,113	7,000 users	5,000 residents from the rural zones	20,000 residents from neighboring municipalities	Aug-03	Aug-04
57	Week for peace	REDEPAZ	18,572	24,913	18,656	60 members of the NGOs	500 people that attended the academic and cultural activities	1,500 people that attended the opening and closing	Sep-03	Nov-03

Project #	Name	Implementing Partner	Peace Program contribute USD	Total Project budget USD	Disbursements to June 30 2004 USD	Beneficiaries			Starting Date	Completion Date
						Direct	Indirect	Extended		
59	Civil Society Actions against Landmines	<i>Campaña Colombiana Contra Minas</i>	98,448	124,994	78,012	434 community leaders	420 victims	8,400 people from 20 municipalities	Sep-03	Sep-04
60	Businesses for Peace	CONFÉ-CÁMARAS	46,077	97,752	19,137	290 youth	180 community mothers	1,300 community members	Sep-03	Sep-04
62	Peaceful coexistence promoters	<i>Corporación Formulas</i>	60,041	30,021	63,044	3,740 people	13,035 family members	26,000 community members	Oct-03	Jun-04
67	Celebrating Ten Years of Working for Peace	REDEPAZ	14,815	76,375	15,037	400 people members of the organization	2,000 invited people to different acts	1,500 persons member of NGO's participants in the events	Mar-04	Mar-04
69	Seminar on the Alternative Sentencing Bill	<i>Fundación Ideas para la Paz</i>	25,218	25,128	31,875	60 employees of the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace and of the Ministry of Justice	150 employees of the Chamber of Representatives and the Senate	500 individuals who have access to the seminar's final document	Feb-04	Jun-04
Σ	Total projects completed		USD 5,495,507	USD 9,810,689	USD 5,333.048	226,094	650,875	12,979,140		
Σ	Total projects On-going and completed		USD 9.285, 154	USD 14,373,670	USD 7,427.613	436,001	1,467,868	13,346,540		

IV. PROGRAM STATUS BY COMPONENT

1. Support to the Government of Colombia

1.1. Office of the High Commissioner for Peace

Summary

During the July-September 2004 quarter the projects (The Human Memory, Peaceful coexistence Promotion) that are being implemented by the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace are those to strengthen that entity through the support of consultants that assist in the negotiations and dialogues with the illegal armed groups. Under the Human Memory Project new interviews have been conducted despite the fact that some adjustments were necessary as a result of the resignation of Consultant Verónica Restrepo, who was the coordinated of this project. The new professional hired took over the project in September. In the area of Citizen Coexistence the Radio Projects, A Place for Difference and the Golombiao-the Game of Peace, are still being conducted. Furthermore, the activities under the FUDESCO Project to train coexistence promoters have concluded during this quarter.

The Local Self-Determination Project continued to implement the infrastructure projects in the municipalities of Cajibío (Cauca), Turbo and El Bagre (Antioquia) and Simití (Bolívar). During this quarter the municipality of Tanela, in the Department of Chocó, was identified for intervention. Initial activities have already been carried out in this municipality in the field of community participation analysis. The selection of Tanela was made jointly with the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace despite the fact that other IOM initiatives will be carried out in the field of internal displacement and health.

By the end of September the resources executed by this office total US\$2,740,120 or 66 % of the total implementation funds available. Currently 11 of the 26 professionals hired for this Office have a contract with the IOM to provide support for the projects. Two of them started working during this quarter. One of them, Mateo Restrepo, was hired to coordinate the El Golombiao Project, at a national level, following Fernando Arbeláez's resignation. The other consultant is Guillermo Montagut, who was hired to conduct interviews in replacement of Verónica Restrepo. Moreover, Liliana Pulido and María Paula Muñoz were transferred from Bogotá to Montería since they are concentrating on the Negotiations Roundtable with the Paramilitary in Tierralta (Córdoba). In Table 1 lists the professionals who have an ongoing contract, the project in which they work and the duration of their contracts.

Consultants in the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace

#	Consultant	Starting Date	Ending Date	Project
1	Alejandra Maria Muñoz Montoya	01/09/2003	28/09/2004	Radio: A Place for Diference
2	Guillermo Montagut	01/09/2004	30/03/2005	Human Memory
3	Liana Andrea Pulido Riaño	18/10/2002	31/12/2004	Strenghtening of the OACP
4	Liliana Esperanza Beayne	01/09/2003	31/12/2004	Strenghtening of the OACP
5	Mateo Restrepo	02/08/2004	31/01/2005	El Golombiao: The Game of Peace
6	Maria Paulina Riveros	17/03/2003	31/12/2004	Strenghtening of the OACP
7	Maria Paula Muñoz	16/02/2004	31/12/2004	Strenghtening of the OACP
8	Mirta Fonseca Rodriguez	01/10/2003	31/12/2004	Strenghtening of the OACP
9	Monica Maria Diaz Lopez	18/08/2003	31/12/2004	Strenghtening of the OACP
10	Nidia Nancy Acuña Rodriguez	01/10/2003	31/12/2004	El Golombiao: The Game of Peace
11	Oscar Alejandro Perez Palomino	17/02/2004	31/12/2004	Negotiation

1.1.1. Dialogue and Peace Process in Colombia

During this quarter the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace's Legal Office worked on issues related to the dialogue and negotiations with the Autodefensas Unidas de Colombia (AUC) and its legal standing. This office prepared and submitted the administrative paperwork so that the declaration for the initiation of the peace process would come into force, which establishes a Special Area for this group. According to Law 782 of 2002 this Area will be in effect during the six months following the Presidential Resolution, which was signed in July 1, 2004. The six months may be extended according to the needs of the process. The AUC's Chief of Staff and the individuals in charge of their security, approximately 400 in all,

will be located in this Area, where the arrest orders against them will not become effective until the Government determines or declares that the process has concluded – an issue in which the Legal Office has also been involved. Furthermore, the Legal Office prepared a new presentation regarding the standards that will rule the dialogues and negotiations with the members of the illegal armed groups and it has also worked on the Justice and Reparation Draft Bill.

Another issue addressed by the Legal Team during this quarter was the Legal Reintegration System. The text of the Draft Regulations Decree to modify Decree 128 of 2002 (Annex) was reviewed and analyzed with the Ministry of the Interior and Justice, the Ministry of Defense and the Colombian Family Welfare Institute (*Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar* – ICBF). This project was also presented to the Human Rights Ombudsman's Office, the Ministry of Defense, the IOM and the Embassy of the United States. Emphasis was made on how this project will benefit minors and collective demobilizations. There was a special meeting with the Director of the Security Administration Department (*Departamento Administrativo de Seguridad* – DAS) to discuss the security of demobilized individuals.

Regarding the visit of three members of the AUC's Chief of Staff – Salvatore Mancuso, Ernesto Báez and Ramon Isaza – to the Congress last July 27th, the Legal Advisor drafted and submitted the necessary administrative orders so that they would be taken to the legislative body.

Advisors to the High Commissioner for Peace have been working in the Special Area in two main fields: 1) Handling the media, protocol and security and coordinating the presence of various national and international organizations that visit the Special area such as UNICEF, the OAS, journalists, the ICBF and the Governorship of Córdoba. 2) A work proposal that was agreed upon with the national negotiating roundtable to create a support group for culture and sports related issues. The Playing Together for Peace (*Jugando Juntos por la Paz*) Project was designed and implemented. It consists of a soccer tournament in the Special Area, including material to carry it out. The project has been working with the children of six towns in the municipality of Tierralta (Carmelo, Santa Fe de Ralito, Bonito Viento, Nueva Granada, Santa Marta and Palmira). The First Lady of the Nation has been invited to join this social assistance component.

1.1.2. The Human Memory

Project is also part of this field of work and is aimed at gathering personal stories related to the peace process in the country that are both successful and difficult. These are told by influential political and social stakeholders. During this quarter four new confidential interviews were conducted. An additional one was conducted with the former Mayor of Bogotá Jaime Castro, for a total of 58 during the life of the project. These interviews have generated a total of 17 memorandums, 11 feature stories, 21 profiles and seven summaries.

1.1.3. Peaceful Coexistence Promotion

With regard to the Peaceful Coexistence Promotion component, the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace, with the technical cooperation of the IOM, has received the final report of the activities implemented during this quarter by the Foundation for Real Higher Education in Colombia (*Fundación Para La Educación Superior Real De Colombia -- FUDESCO*) in the cities of Cúcuta (Norte de Santander) and Pasto (Nariño). Support is still being provided for the final phase of the Radio Projects: A Place for Difference and the Golombiao-the Game of Peace.

The FUDESCO Foundation has conducted the last activities associated with the training of coexistence promoters that was initiated during the previous quarter in educational institutions and in businesses. The results have been excellent in terms of the impact on the community and the favorable reception of the methodology that will be replicated after the Foundation's intervention is completed.

Following are the general results of this project in the cities of Pasto and Cúcuta:

- 43 beneficiary educational institutions with a total of 229 teachers trained in the FUDESCO methodology.
- 90 businesses involved in the process with a total of 529 labor coordinators for this process.

- 14,898 students participated in “The Road to Peaceful Coexistence Game” recreational activity reaching 99.32% of the objectives established at the beginning of the project.
- According to the training coordinators coverage reached 13,289 workers, thus achieving 90% of the goals established at the beginning of the project.
- In a number of educational institutions the project evidenced the need to establish a conflict management and peaceful coexistence program to improve the quality of life of the students and of the teachers.
- The Peaceful Coexistence Promoters Project planted seeds of values in all the institutions it reached. It is necessary, however, to make a follow-up to make sure that the objectives established are achievable.
- The majority of the student population is receptive to this kind of activities therefore it is very likely that the future sustainability of the project in the different institutions will depend on them.
- During the implementation of the project the directors of the institutions showed great interest thus facilitating access and compliance with the objectives.
- The project met the objective of creating awareness among the workers about the importance of achieving peaceful solutions to labor and family problems by internalizing the values of transparency, tolerance and justice.



Student Workshop in Pasto

1.1.4. Radio Program: A Place to for Divergence

During the July-September quarter great progress was made in achieving the coverage goals set forth by this project because the contracts of the promoters were only effective until September. All the encounters projected were carried out and the goals were exceeded by 14 additional encounters and a total of 7,705 certified promoters. Local promoters have requested that they be given an additional week in October to present the final reports and to send the radio programs that will be transmitted by the community radios.



Folksongs and poetry in the Culture and Coexistence Festival in El Zulia (Norte de Santander)

The Ministry of Culture, through the Regional Communications and Promotion Division, is developing a national agenda to design, agree and implement departmental culture and peaceful coexistence plans. This generates support, through national technical assistance, for each of the cultural encounters thus motivating the promoters to participate in these agreements and to take action with local entities for their involvement. This coordination processes generate co-financing and sustainability of the local projects.

The following activities were carried out during this quarter: 14 field visits to a number of municipalities in Cundinamarca and in the Coffee Beltway; 97 radio scripts were reviewed by the project's technical coordinator, an evaluation record was made for each one of the radio programs and feedback from the local promoters was received in order to write the final scripts; 88 programs have already been recorded although a large percentage of the programs (close to 60%) have not been received yet -- this is why the promoters are asking for an extension to the deadline to submit the final programs for the first week in October. Seven of the 38 Culture and Coexistence Festivals projected have been carried out. These were held in: the municipality of El Zulia (Norte de Santander) on July 20; in Chía and Sopó on August 1 and September 4 respectively; in Pereira

(Risaralda) on August 17; in Aguachica (Cesar) on September 4; in Jamundí (Valle del Cauca) on September 18; and in Palestina (Caldas) on September 18.

Results of the Local Culture and Coexistence Encounters

Indicator	Goal	Achievement	%
Number of culture and coexistence promoters trained	40	38	95%
Number of encounters held	156	170	109%
Number of promoters certified	9.360	12.655	135,2%

1.1.5. El Golombiao: The Game of Peace

The first encounter of Regional Facilitators with the national coordination team was held during the first week in July. A few of the variables that are affecting the development of the project were analyzed among which are: management of public order situations; response of the youngsters to the project; orientation and assistance to local facilitators; technical assistance at a national level; timely delivery of the material and/or supplies necessary for the development of the project.

The Collection of Information and Analysis Methodology Workshop to evaluate the impact of the project was held in Medellín from September 15 to 17. The objectives were the following:

- Train the national technical team and the regional facilitators on participative techniques to gather and analyze group information; provide the facilitators with the main tools to gather information.
- Define a research matrix (issues, questions, sources and techniques) to provide orientation for the field work aimed at evaluating the El Golombiao.
- Detailed procedures for the techniques that will be implemented in the field work.
- Reach agreement on an agenda and establish a daily routine for the field work.
- Reach agreement on the main outline and instruments to verify the information that will be gathered through the use of different techniques.

The mechanism for early impact evaluation of the project was adjusted as follows:

Evaluation Timing	Mechanisms to be Applied	Mechanism's Scope and/or Objective	Geographical coverage and population subject to be evaluated according to Simple Random Sampling
Baseline at the beginning of the Project	Questionnaire	Describes the conditions in which the youngsters entered the program and their perception about conflict, coexistence and the use of public spaces.	810 youngsters chosen for the evaluation but 100% of the youngsters that participate in the Project are included.
Mid-term Evaluation	Quick Participative Analysis	The perception of the individuals involved regarding coexistence, the methodology of the game, equality relationships and sustainability strategies are conceptualized through a research matrix.	Five area workshops that involve four zones (Medellín, Urabá, Magdalena Medio and Bogotá), 7 municipalities and 3 localities. 150 youngsters, 50 advisors and 18 local facilitators.
	Questionnaire focused on topic level	The perception of the facilitators, advisors and institutions regarding the game methodology, the organizational structure and the sustainability strategy is recorded in a differentiated manner.	50 advisors. 18 local facilitators 4 regional facilitators

Evaluation Timing	Mechanisms to be Applied	Mechanism's Scope and/or Objective	Geographical coverage and population subject to be evaluated according to Simple Random Sampling
Mid-term Evaluation	Qualitative format	Records the changes identified among the players, advisors and the community during the sports encounters that can be credited to the Golombiao	7 municipalities and 3 localities 30 teams
Final Evaluation	Questionnaire	Characterization of the conditions of the youngsters when they leave the program and their perception of conflict, coexistence and the use of public spaces.	810 youngsters
	Guide Characterization of the Juvenile Population	Characterizes the conditions and environmental factors in the municipality that cause the behavior of the youngsters in the targeted areas.	4 areas (Medellín, Urabá, Magdalena Medio and Bogotá), 7 municipalities and 3 localities
	Guide Characterization of the institutional possibilities offered	Describes the possibilities offered by the existing local public institutions to the youngsters	100% of the institutions and the programs offered in 4 areas (Medellín, Urabá, Magdalena Medio and Bogotá) , 7 municipalities and 3 localities targeted

Likewise, the Games Manual was reviewed and the Topic Manuals were defined. This is expected to inform, create awareness and provide orientation to the youngsters on the problems that are affecting their overall development with emphasis on the following areas: use of psychoactive substances, sexuality, domestic violence, gender equality, negotiation and peaceful conflict resolution and citizen participation and coexistence.

Finally, El Golombiao: the Game of Peace was inaugurated in Ciudad Bolívar in Bogotá with the motto "Hundreds of Youngsters Support El Golombiao" (*"Centenares de Jóvenes con El Golombiao"*). Approximately 800 people participated in this activity. There was a special game, artistic events prepared by the youngsters were presented and 200 youngsters of different municipal teams had a chance to meet each other.



Local inauguration of the project in Ciudad Bolívar (Bogotá)

Area and number of individuals benefited by the El Golombiao: The Game of Peace

Región	Municipios/ Comunas/ Localidades	Equipos Conformados a la Fecha	Beneficiarios Directos	Encuentros Realizados	Espacios Públicos Utilizados	Asesores (Voluntarios)
Urabá Antioqueño	8	408	4.460	3.254	72	97
Magdalena Medio	13	393	4.267	1.520	35	51
Medellín	3	77	845	878	14	25
Bogotá D.C.	2	78	790	570	2	2
Oriente Antioqueño	5	169	1.600	N.D.	N.D.	34
Córdoba	6	403	4.433	381	35	41
Nariño	4	85	795	47	10	25
Chocó	1	40	440	0	0	10
Total	39 municipios	1.653	17.630	6.618	168	285

This information indicates that by the end of the quarter 17,630 people have been benefited by the project thus representing 107% of the people initially projected (16,500). In regions such as Córdoba, Nariño and Chocó the project is in its initial stage which is an indication that the number of beneficiaries will increase.

1.1.6. Follow-up, Monitoring and Evaluation System

During the past quarter the SSME operationalization process continued to take place. This process involves, among other things, the definition of the missing instruments to gather information, the mechanisms to initiate follow-up of the most vulnerable beneficiary groups – this is, those that are at a risk of engaging in illegal actions or groups – and adapting the data base to the needs of the system.

Following are the main activities carried out:

1. Design and Definition of Records or Surveys

- The Community Perception Record (FPC in Spanish) to establish the level of adaptation of demobilized individuals to civilian life and their acceptance in the neighborhoods of Medellín where they reside. This record was produced by the SSME team, the IOM, the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace (OACP in Spanish) and the Reconciliation and Peace Program of the Medellín Mayor's Office (PPR/AM in Spanish) jointly and was approved by all the parties.
- The Individual Accompaniment Record to update the information of each individual such as their location (address and telephone) and activities under the Reintegration Program in which he/she is participating (formal education, training, employment, etc.) was also designed and approved. This record also provides elements that are useful in detecting possible behavior dysfunctions among the beneficiaries. This information will help the PPR/AM to establish psychological assistance strategies for the demobilized population.
- Likewise, progress was made in the design and approval of the Family Accompaniment Record (PAF in Spanish) whose purpose is to inquire into the situation of the family of the demobilized individual and the status of his/her relationship his/her family. This information will be especially useful for the PPR/AM in establishing interventions that contribute to improve the living conditions of the community and to facilitate the reintegration of beneficiaries into the society.

2. Records and Surveys Processing

- Progress is still being made in the application of the Individual Basic Information Record (FIIB in Spanish) that began to be processed by the end of May. This record, which resulted from the information problems that the program was presenting, was designed to gather information to produce a baseline for each of the beneficiaries. Since this is an individual record it requires information on the location of absolutely all the individuals demobilized.

This task has not been easy but, as the trust of the population is gained, the objective becomes possible. Through October 6, 2004 the survey had been conducted among 802 people, which means that there are still 60 records that need to be filled out.

- The FPC was applied, from July 28 to August 13, in 18 neighborhoods (25 sectors) of Medellín, where more than 10 demobilized persons live. Approximately 451 records were processed among community leaders and normal people who live in these neighborhoods.
- By mid September the application of the Individual Accompaniment Record (FAI in Spanish) began, which finally will be applied to all the beneficiaries. At the beginning of October 491 FAIs had been filled in.

3. Reports

- A report with general information on the beneficiaries and a review and analysis of the activities in which they are participating and of the performance of the reintegration program was submitted on July 29 to USAID representatives, to the High Commissioner for Peace Luis Carlos Restrepo and to the Ministry of Interior and Justice's Director of the Program for Reintegration to Civilian Life Juan David Angel
- Likewise, by the end of August the results of the FPC were presented to USAID. Following are some of the most significant ones: *"the community positively evaluates the presence of the beneficiaries in the neighborhood (76%); does not seem to have problems in accepting demobilized persons (71%); does not know if the beneficiaries may have problems in reintegrating to the society (82%); and they believe that the Reintegration and Peace Program of the Medellín Mayor's Office is indeed facilitating the return of the beneficiaries to civilian life (84%). It seems that the only doubt posed by the individuals surveyed is associated with the future fate of the ex-combatants since almost half (46%) believe that a few beneficiaries may reengage in illegal activities and they affirm that in fact they are doing so."*

4. Follow-up Activities

- According to the criteria established for the groups of beneficiaries that may be at a risk of reengaging in illegal actions, follow-up of these individuals has been initiated. This basically consists on establishing permanent communication with them. This activity is carried out through the SSME's Field Supervisors with the purpose of motivating them to participate in the activities and benefits offered by the program and to detect the obstacles and problems that are making their reintegration to civilian life difficult. This information is transmitted to the OACP and to the PPR/AM, which are the entities responsible of responding to these problems and solving them.
- To date 1,124 cases have been forwarded to the PPR/AM and 392 to the OACP. The fact that a number of these cases have been forwarded several times because no response or solution was given is noteworthy. To date there is information on 40 cases solved by the AM and that the Presidency has resolved none. Although the AM requested a three week time limit to respond to the remittances, and the first case was forwarded in August 20, it seems that the cases reviewed to date are few.

5. Data Base Update

At the same time, the Data Base is being updated to be able to include the information contained in the records that were designed and applied during the past three months and the follow-up information.

The information on the psycho-social tests of the beneficiaries made by the AM during the concentration phase in the municipality of La Ceja has already been included in the Data Base

6. SSME Work Team

An analyst was hired for the SSME work team in Medellín whose main duties will be to update and manage the Data Base and constantly produce reports so that all the parties involved in the reintegration process can take advantage of the information contained therein.

1.1.7. OAS

MAPP-OEA COLOMBIA²

Introduction

The Government of Colombia (GOC) and the Organization of American States Mission of Support to the Peace Process in Colombia (known by its Spanish acronym MAPP-OEA) signed an agreement on January 23, 2004. The Colombia mission has the mandate to support in a flexible and ample manner the peace process of the GOC with the illegal armed groups that manifest interest in demobilizing and reincorporating into the society of a democratic country. The mandate includes the verification of the peace process, and particularly of the cease fire, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration into society. Additional functions of the MAPP-OEA are as follows: a) Support the Colombian government initiatives, as well as those of civil society and other organizations by financing their political initiatives, programs and activities; b) support local initiatives in conflict zones, such as trust building and reconciliation projects that foment peaceful and democratic conflict-solving mechanisms, and initiatives that enhance the social environment of these areas

Developments:

MAPP-OEA is carrying out the following activities:

1- Verification of the “Staying Area”

The GOC and the United Self-Defense group known as AUC signed an agreement known as the “Tierralta Agreement” (in Spanish “Acuerdo de Tierralta”) in Santa Fe de Ralito (May 13, 2004). Through its office in the village of Volcanes, the MAPP-OEA has periodically visited all boroughs in the “Staying Area”. The mission has carried out the following activities:

- Listen and tend to complaints, receive information or charges of incompliance with the cease fire
- Verify the Parts compliance with the agreements
- Attend the meetings and take part in the activities of the “Safety and Co-existence Committee”

2- Verification of the Cease Fire at the National Level

During the last quarter and with funds of the Colombian Government, the Mission has set up and opened several regional offices in Cúcuta, Valledupar, Barrancabermeja and Villavicencio. These offices seek to bring the MAPP- OEA closer to the conflict areas. In fact, through its regional offices, the mission has received a series of denouncements from different sectors of Colombian society, particularly regarding AUC actions in violation of the cease-fire. The MAPP-OEA is currently in the process of verifying such charges both in its regional offices and its headquarters in Bogotá . Some of these have already been brought to the attention of the Verification Committee in Santa Fe de Ralito so as to obtain a prompt response from the AUC.

The actions described above have already given positive results as a number of the cases presented have proven to be actual violations of the cease-fire. Moreover, the mere existence of these procedures has acted as a preventive and dissuasive mechanism for the AUC. From its Headquarters, the Mission has made progress in putting together an analysis unit hiring a software engineer to further strengthen verification activities as well as to advance in the conformation of a data base.

² This document was last updated on October 26, 2004

3- Inter-American Human Rights Commission (CIDH)

In accordance with the OAS Permanent Council Resolution (CP/RES. 859 1397/04) and after the visit of the CIDH, a coordination document was written to ensure that the mandate of the organization is achieved. Moreover, according to the agreements reached during the last visit, the chief of mission has visited the communities that the Commission has designated as most vulnerable to gain a better understanding of the life and conditions of the same.

4- Reincorporation of the Members of the Bloque Cacique Nutibara - Medellín

MAPP-OEA through its regional office in Medellín, continues to verify the compliance of the Parts to the agreements made so as to assure the full and effective reincorporation of the demobilized members of the Bloque Cacique Nutibara. The MAPP-OEA is also receiving and attending complaints regarding the reincorporation process in Medellín. To further strengthen its verification activities in Medellín, the MAPP-OEA is working on an official agreement with the Antioquia Facilitation Commission (Comisión Facilitadora de Antioquia, in Spanish) and is holding monthly meetings with the Association Corporación Democracia to consider and evaluate the charges brought against the Association and the beneficiaries' as well as to discuss the progress of the reincorporation process.

1.1.8 . Local Self-Determination

Since the past quarter a project is being implemented within the framework of the Local Self-Determination Project in the localities of Ortega and Dinde in the Municipality of Cajibío (Cauca). This project is being carried out by the Development and Peace Corporation in *Valle (Corporación para el Desarrollo y Paz del Valle – VALLENPAZ)* and its main objectives are social and economic reactivation and the peaceful coexistence of 400 reintegrated peasant families located in the aforementioned towns.

The project includes psychosocial assistance, developing productive projects and rebuilding the social network in the framework of the program to support the local coexistence policies of the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace.

During the first month the VallenPaz team moved into the area to conduct the first inspection visits in the various rural villages of Ortega in order to make contact with the communities and inform them about the project.

One of the main objectives of the project is to create an inter-institutional committee with the entities that are present in the area in order to coordinate the assistance to this population. Thus, a meeting was convened on November 30, 2004 with the 16 institutions present in Ortega and Dinde.

The meeting was attended by 12 institutions (75% of the ones convened) and a total of 102 people; 85 were members and representatives of the Community Action Boards of seven villages.



A portrait of the social organization of these villages has been initiated and five diagnostics have been conducted with the families – four in the villages and one with the Comfuturo Cooperative. The following activities have been carried out: 12 workshops with the Community Action Boards and the Cooperative; nine meetings with the Cooperative in order to establish a Credit Committee and to make the first draft of the regulations for the rotating fund.



The productive component has been widely accepted by the community, confirmed by the amount of people who attended the workshops. The psycho-social component was also favorably accepted by the community since the first workshop on psycho-emotional assistance was attended by 120 people, including teachers and adults. The first analysis indicates that there is a high percentage of physical and verbal abuse and a low self-esteem among the families and that there is also a lack of communication within the couples. Through the teachers of Ortega the parents were approached and invited to participate in two awareness workshops, which have resulted in the creation of the School for Parents.



Following a few meetings with representatives of the Colombian Institute for Rural Development (*Instituto Colombiano de Desarrollo Rural – INCODER*) it was agreed that the 20 properties should be legalized by December 2004 at the least. There have been pressures so that this process is expedited. The fact that the administrative capacity of this entity is very deficient is noteworthy. This is due to the lack of personnel and the large amount of paperwork required previous to any legalization.



VallenPaz has said that it will be possible for 30 farmers to obtain an Agriculture and Livestock Development Fund (*Fondo Financiero Agropecuario – FINAGRO*) credit package provided that they have ownership titles or a rental contract over their lands. By September 2004, however, only 30% have these papers.



Two monitoring field visits have been conducted under this project. The first was to provide assistance in the installation of the work team in the area. The second field visit was to participate in the first inter-institutional meeting with the community in the El Edén village in the locality of Ortega.

Information on the Area of Intervention		Entities Involved	Project Objective	Project Status
Locality of Dinde-La Laguna Ortega	Municipality of Cajibío	Department of: Cauca	Implementation time: three months	
Beneficiaries: 3,000 direct inhabitants and 4,000 indirect inhabitants and all the people that use the road.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ OACP▪ National Solidarity Network (RSS)▪ Cajibío Mayor's Office▪ Cauca Governorship▪ Cajibío Municipal Planning Office▪ Fourth Army Brigade▪ National Learning Center (SENA in Spanish)	<p>Construction of 3 km and repair of other 14 km in the road Dinde-La Laguna-Ortega in the municipality of Cajibío in the Department of Cauca.</p> <p>Electricity for the inhabitants of the locality of Ortega in the Municipality of Cajibío through the construction of small electricity plants that will be operated by the Peltón turbine system.</p>	<p>The initial Project contemplated the repair of approximately 14 km of the existing road from Dinde to La Isla and to stabilize and finish the road works between La Isla and Ortega. Unfortunately the resources were not enough to finish the whole project. (Stabilization of the first 8+400 km was made up to an area called La Buitrera in order to build 40 sewers and to finish the plank bridges projected; one in the Carrizar ravine and another one over the Ortega River).</p> <p>The other works described will be finished by mid October.</p> <p>The condition of the road following the aforementioned works will be deficient from a technical point of view. When the winter comes it is impossible to go through that road. Thus, the OACP has decided to allot 20 million pesos in order to guarantee passenger transportation and the normal exchange of products between Ortega and Cajibío.</p> <p>The same building company that represents Engineer Julio C. Lara will be hired for the new works. The contract will only include the stabilization work up to Ortega and four sewers that remained pending.</p> <p>This does not mean that the road will be fully completed. The works, however, guarantee that if the community constantly carries out maintenance work on the road during the winter they will be able to take their products to Cajibío and Popayán.</p> <p>As soon as the road to Ortega was opened the community decided to have a market place on Saturdays. The population of Ortega sells coffee, cane and sisal, which represents 10% of the</p>
				 <p>El Carrizal ravine temporary bridge</p>
				 <p>El Carrizal ravine concrete bridge</p>

		<p>market. The remaining 90% consists of products from other regions, such as vegetables, grains, meat, etc. that are sold in the market place.</p> <p>This is an example of the development generated by a road. A person from Ortega or El Eden used to take an average of nine hours or more to get to the municipal seat. The first six hours on foot (from Ortega to Dinde) and the rest in public transportation (from Dinde to Cajibío). Currently it only takes them three hours from Ortega to Cajibío.</p> <p>One of the commitments of the Mayor's Office was to directly or indirectly carry out the inspection work of the project. During the first three months Engineer Arbey Guacanes did the work until its contract expired. Now the Mayor's Office has taken over the oversight duties directly.</p> <p>The project is expected to be completed by the first week in December.</p> <p>At the beginning of July the OACP approved an electricity generating project presented by the SENA to build small energy plants. The basic objective is to: supply electricity to the location of Ortega, namely the villages of El Edén and La Isla, through the implementation of small hydroelectric plants that will be operated with a Pelton turbines system. IOM will provide the necessary materials to build the turbines in the SENA workshops in Popayán and the materials to make the engineering work in the different areas where the turbines will be installed.</p> <p>A financial evaluation was conducted and it was determined that this project will be implemented only in the Ortega municipal seat and in the El Edén village because the costs for La Isla are too high. Therefore, priority has been given to the primary health care center, the schools and the churches.</p>	 <p>Sewage, protection of gabion walls where the water comes out to prevent erosion.</p>  <p>Road before the works</p>
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			<p>The materials that should be purchased to build the turbines and carry out the engineering work were defined during this period.</p> <p>The construction of the small electricity plants will be completed and operating in December.</p> <p>Material purchased by the IOM and delivered to the site with USAID resources are the following:</p> <p>Non-reinforced 24" concrete pipes (315 units) Portland cement type 1, 2010 units River sand 260 M³ 1" gravel 352 M³ Iron 3,259.7 kg</p>	 <p>Road after the works</p>  <p>Dam to guarantee a constant flow of water. Pelton turbine in Ortega.</p>
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<p>Locality of Nueva Antioquia</p> <p>Municipality of: Turbo</p> <p>Department: Antioquia</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 144 households with 445 people</p> <p>Implementation time: Three months</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ OACP ▪ RSS ▪ Turbo Mayor's Office ▪ Turbo Municipal Planning Office ▪ Nueva Antioquia Community Action Board ▪ Carepa 17th Brigade 	<p>Improvement of the current aqueduct which includes: construction of gabion walls in the water inlets; improvement of the pipes from the inlet to the storage tank; installation of drainage valves and vents; and construction of a new storage tank and installation of pipes from the old tank to the new one.</p>	<p>This project is in the bidding process. The conditions established together with the RSS were taken into consideration, emphasizing the inclusion of proposals presented by individuals.</p> <p>During a meeting with OACP advisor Darío Mejía and the RSS it was decided to do only the works that guarantee a better operation of the aqueduct and improve the quality of the water. To achieve this goal the aqueduct will undergo full maintenance, which consists of doing all the works that will guarantee a better operation and the construction of a purifier beside the storage tank.</p> <p>The RSS plans to complete the bidding process on 4 October.</p>	 <p>Nueva Antioquia dam, water inlet</p>  <p>Pipeline - Erosion caused by the lack of natural covering.</p>
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<p>Locality of: San Blas</p> <p>Municipality of: Simití</p> <p>Department: Bolívar</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 1.180 people</p> <p>Implementation time: 3 months</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ OACP ▪ RSS ▪ San Blas Community Action Board ▪ Simití Mayor's Office ▪ Simití Municipal Planning Office ▪ Santa Rosa del Sur Mayor's Office 	<div style="padding-top: 10px;">Design, build, furnish, coordinate and start operating the San Blas Central Park to support the State's reinforcement of the institutional response to the conflict, by providing health care and recreational activities to the community.</div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;">For the construction of the park it was decided to use stones as the basic material. Following a review of the costs of cutting the stones or buying them already prepared, it was decided to do the prior. Thus, the project decided to buy a BQ 40*40 machine to produce cement blocks and a stone cutter. The contract to buy the equipment was signed with PROYECOL Ltd.</div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;">Currently the IOM has already purchased this machine and it is already in San Blas. This procurement process consisted of the block machine and the stone cutter and training the people that would operate and maintain the equipment.</div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;">During the technical and mechanical training the project found strong enthusiasm on the part of the population and an overall desire to learn something new. Approximately 30 people participated in the initial technical presentation, including two women. The next day, approximately 25 people participated in the hands-on training, including one woman.</div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;">Currently, the cement is being purchased to produce the blocks and the Community Action Board, representing the community, has committed to pay for the costs of labor of producing the blocks.</div>	 <p style="text-align: center;">Meeting in the San Blas Central Park. Technical training on how to operate the machine</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">BQ 40*40 machine in the San Blas park.</p>
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A group of approximately 20-25 people, including men, women, and children, are standing in a loose line under a simple, open-sided wooden structure. The structure has a flat roof supported by several vertical posts. The ground is dirt. The people are dressed in casual clothing, including t-shirts, trousers, and traditional Indian attire like saris. Some are looking towards the camera, while others are looking away. The background shows some greenery and a fence.

Meeting in the San Blas Central Park.
Technical training on how to operate the
machine



BQ 40*40 machine in the San Blas park.

<p>Locality of: Puerto López</p> <p>Municipality of: El Bagre</p> <p>Department: Antioquia</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 560 households with 3,000 people</p> <p>Implementation time: 3 months</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ OACP ▪ RSS ▪ Bagre Mayor's Office ▪ Bagre Municipal Planning Office ▪ El Bagre Army Operations Command ▪ Puerto López Aqueduct Board 	<p>Improve the quality of life and wellbeing of the population living in the urban area by providing better aqueduct services to 560 families through the improvement of the current installations as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Rebuild the water inlet and purifier. – Change 4" piping for 6" PVC piping. 	<p>This project is in the bidding process. The conditions established together with the RSS were taken into consideration, emphasizing the inclusion of proposals presented by individuals.</p> <p>During a meeting with OACP advisor Darío Mejía and the RSS it was decided to do only the works that guarantee a better operation of the aqueduct and improve the quality of the water. To achieve this goal the water inlet that was destroyed by an illegal armed group will be rebuilt. This will also include the construction of a purifier, the installation of valves and the improvement of the support in part of the pipeline.</p> <p>The RRS is planning to choose the proposals on October 4.</p>	 <p>Destruction of the bypass tank located in the Puerto Lopez water inlet.</p>  <p>Destruction of the pipeline to the storage tanks in Puerto López.</p>
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Locality of: Tanela Municipality of: Unguia Department: Chocó Beneficiaries: 850 households with 4,250 people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ OACP ▪ RSS ▪ Apartadó Dioceses ▪ Nueva Tanela Association ▪ Aplatánela Association ▪ Asprotan Association ▪ Copdarien Cooperative 		<p>In Tanela the Advisor to the High Commissioner for Peace has suggested to speed up the project so that it may start before the end of the year. During a meeting with the IOM it was decided that the topics on which the project can be evaluated are: basic sanitary installations, housing improvement and recruitment prevention.</p>
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1.1.9 Municipalities Covered

The projects implemented in coordination with the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace have reached 25 departments and 115 municipalities countrywide.

DEPARTAMENTO	MUNICIPIO DEL PROYECTO	PROYECTO
AMAZONAS	LETICIA	Promotores de Convivencia – FORMULAS
ANTIOQUIA	APARTADÓ	El Golombiao: El Juego de la Paz
	ARBOLETES	El Golombiao: El Juego de la Paz
	CAREPA	El Golombiao: El Juego de la Paz
	CHIGORODÓ	El Golombiao: El Juego de la Paz
	COCORNÁ	El Golombiao: El Juego de la Paz
	EL BAGRE	Autodeterminación Local
	EL PEÑOL	El Golombiao: El Juego de la Paz
	GUATAPE	El Golombiao: El Juego de la Paz
	LA CEJA	Radio: Un Lugar para la Diferencia
	MARINILLA	El Golombiao: El Juego de la Paz
	MEDELLÍN	El Golombiao: El Juego de la Paz
	NECOCLÍ	El Golombiao: El Juego de la Paz
	PUERTO BERRIO	El Golombiao: El Juego de la Paz
	SAN JUAN DE URABÁ	El Golombiao: El Juego de la Paz
	SAN LUIS	Radio: Un Lugar para la Diferencia
	SAN PEDRO DE LOS MILAGROS	Radio: Un Lugar para la Diferencia
	SAN PEDRO DE URABÁ	El Golombiao: El Juego de la Paz
	SAN RAFAEL	El Golombiao: El Juego de la Paz
	TURBO	Autodeterminación Local
	YONDÓ	El Golombiao: El Juego de la Paz
BOLÍVAR	CANTAGALLO	El Golombiao: El Juego de la Paz
	CARTAGENA	Radio: Un Lugar para la Diferencia
	MAGANGUÉ	Promotores de Convivencia – FORMULAS
	MORALES	Radio: Un Lugar para la Diferencia
	SAN PABLO	Autodeterminación Local
	SANTA ROSA DEL SUR	El Golombiao: El Juego de la Paz
	SIMITÍ	Promotores de Convivencia - CEDAVIDA
BOYACA	DUITAMA	Promotores de Convivencia - CEDAVIDA
	SOGAMOSO	Promotores de Convivencia - CEDAVIDA
	TUNJA	Radio: Un Lugar para la Diferencia
CALDAS	CHINCHINÁ	Radio: Un Lugar para la Diferencia
	PALESTINA	Radio: Un Lugar para la Diferencia
	VILLAMARÍA	Radio: Un Lugar para la Diferencia
CAQUETÁ	SAN VICENTE DEL CAGUÁN	Promotores de Convivencia – FORMULAS
CASANARE	VILLANUEVA	Radio: Un Lugar para la Diferencia
CAUCA	CAJIBÍO	Autodeterminación Local – RSS - Vallenpaz
	MIRANDA	Radio: Un Lugar para la Diferencia
	PATÍA	Radio: Un Lugar para la Diferencia
	PIENDAMO	Radio: Un Lugar para la Diferencia
	PURACÉ	Radio: Un Lugar para la Diferencia
	SANTADER DE QUILCHAO	Radio: Un Lugar para la Diferencia
	TAMBO	Radio: Un Lugar para la Diferencia
CESAR	AGUACHICA	El Golombiao: El Juego de la Paz
	LA GLORIA	El Golombiao: El Juego de la Paz
	SAN ALBERTO	El Golombiao: El Juego de la Paz
	SIMITÍ	El Golombiao: El Juego de la Paz
	AGUACHICA	Promotores de Convivencia – FORMULAS
CHOCÓ	TANELA	Radio: Un Lugar para la Diferencia
	QUIBDO	Autodeterminación Local
CORDOBA	CERETÉ	El Golombiao: El Juego de la Paz
	MONTERÍA	El Golombiao: El Juego de la Paz
	SAN BERNARDO DEL VIENTO	El Golombiao: El Juego de la Paz
	SAN PELAYO	El Golombiao: El Juego de la Paz
	TIERRALTA	El Golombiao: El Juego de la Paz
	VALENCIA	El Golombiao: El Juego de la Paz

DEPARTAMENTO	MUNICIPIO DEL PROYECTO	PROYECTO
CUNDINAMARCA	BOGOTÁ	El Golombiao: El Juego de la Paz
		Promotores de Convivencia - CEDAVIDA y TOLIMA FLORECE
	CHÍA	Promotores de Convivencia - CEDAVIDA y TOLIMA FLORECE
		Radio: Un Lugar para la Diferencia
	COTA	Promotores de Convivencia - CEDAVIDA
	COTA	Radio: Un Lugar para la Diferencia
	FÓMEQUE	Radio: Un Lugar para la Diferencia
	SIBATÉ	Promotores de Convivencia - CEDAVIDA
	SOACHA	Promotores de Convivencia - CEDAVIDA
	SOPÓ	Radio: Un Lugar para la Diferencia
GUAVIARE	SAN JOSÉ DEL GUAVIARE	Radio: Un Lugar para la Diferencia
HUILA	NEIVA	Radio: Un Lugar para la Diferencia
META	VILLAVICENCIO	Radio: Un Lugar para la Diferencia
NACIONAL	NACIONAL	Fortalecimiento de la OACP
		Memoria Humana
		Negociación y Verificación (Sistema de Monitoreo, Seguimiento y Evaluación)
		OEA (Proceso de Paz)
NARIÑO	FUNES	El Golombiao: El Juego de la Paz
	IPIALES	El Golombiao: El Juego de la Paz
	IPIALES	Radio: Un Lugar para la Diferencia
	PASTO	El Golombiao: El Juego de la Paz
	PASTO	Promotores de Convivencia – FUDESCO
	SAMANIEGO	El Golombiao: El Juego de la Paz
	YACUANQUER	Radio: Un Lugar para la Diferencia
NORTE DE SANTANDER	CUCUTÁ	Promotores de Convivencia – FUDESCO
	EL ZULIA	Radio: Un Lugar para la Diferencia
PUTUMAYO	MOCOA	Promotores de Convivencia - CEDAVIDA
QUINDIO	ARMENIA	Promotores de Convivencia – TOLIMA FLORECE
	BUENA VISTA	Promotores de Convivencia – TOLIMA FLORECE
	CALARCA	Promotores de Convivencia – TOLIMA FLORECE
	CALARCA	Radio: Un Lugar para la Diferencia
	CIRCASIA	Promotores de Convivencia – TOLIMA FLORECE
	CORDOBA	Promotores de Convivencia – TOLIMA FLORECE
	FINLANDIA	Promotores de Convivencia – TOLIMA FLORECE
	GENOVA	Promotores de Convivencia – TOLIMA FLORECE
	GENOVA	Promotores de Convivencia – TOLIMA FLORECE
	LA TEBAIDA	Radio: Un Lugar para la Diferencia
	MONTENEGRO	Promotores de Convivencia – TOLIMA FLORECE
	PIJAO	Promotores de Convivencia – TOLIMA FLORECE
	QUIMBAYA	Promotores de Convivencia – TOLIMA FLORECE
RISARALDA	PEREIRA	Promotores de Convivencia – TOLIMA FLORECE
	PEREIRA	Radio: Un Lugar para la Diferencia
SANTANDER	BARRANCABERMEJA	El Golombiao: El Juego de la Paz
		Promotores de Convivencia – FORMULAS
		Radio: Un Lugar para la Diferencia
	BUCARAMANGA	Radio: Un Lugar para la Diferencia
	PUERTO PARRA	El Golombiao: El Juego de la Paz
	PUERTO WILCHES	El Golombiao: El Juego de la Paz
	RIONEGRO	El Golombiao: El Juego de la Paz
	SABANA DE TORRES	El Golombiao: El Juego de la Paz
	SAN GIL	Promotores de Convivencia – FORMULAS
	VÉLEZ	Radio: Un Lugar para la Diferencia
SUCRE	COROZAL	Radio: Un Lugar para la Diferencia
TOLIMA	IBAGUÉ	Promotores de Convivencia – TOLIMA FLORECE
	PIEDRAS	Promotores de Convivencia – TOLIMA FLORECE
VALLE DEL CAUCA	BUENAVENTURA	Radio: Un Lugar para la Diferencia
	CALI	Radio: Un Lugar para la Diferencia
	EL CERRITO	Radio: Un Lugar para la Diferencia
	FLORIDA	Radio: Un Lugar para la Diferencia
	JAMUNDÍ	Radio: Un Lugar para la Diferencia

Beneficiaries

Projects	Direct Beneficiaries	Indirect Beneficiaries
Strengthening	435	1.500
Self-Determination	7.195	14.390
Radio networks	12.693	50.772
Soccer	17.959	71.836
Coexistence Promoters	55.504	115.367
Totals	93.786	253.865

1.2. Presidential Advisory Council For Special Programs - Office Of The First Lady

During this quarter continuity has been given to the projects that support the current Government's social agenda on Child Promotion, Disabilities Public Policy and the National Sexual and Reproductive Health Policy. The projects to support these policies are: Consolidation and Expansion of the Early Childhood Pastoral Work, Rights and Peace Building Networks Promotion and the Creation of Social Networks for Disabilities.

The Episcopal Conference of Colombia, which is implementing the project to Consolidate and Expand the Early Childhood Pastoral Work in Colombia, continues to pursue the objectives set forth regarding training pastoral promoters and beneficiary families on issues such as nutrition, peaceful coexistence, income generation and communication strategies. During this quarter a number of activities have been carried out that have contributed to consolidate new results.

Among those activities we have found that by the end of the quarter being reported the project's national coordination team was created with six professionals as follows: the Director of the Childhood and Youth Division of the Pastoral, the National Coordinator, a nutritionist, a nurse, one administrative assistant and a computer clerk. Of the 26 diocesan teams that are expected to be created by the end of the project, 22 have been established in the same number of municipalities in the Departments of Antioquia, Bolívar, Caquetá, Cesar, Córdoba, Chocó, Huila, Meta, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Putumayo, Quindío, Santander, Valle del Cauca, Casanare and Caldas. Also, three regional coordinating offices have been established in Medellín, Cúcuta and Bogotá.

During the first quarter 32 new training and updating programs were conducted for the pastoral agents, thus reaching an accumulated total of 77 workshops. With the 32 workshops 130 people were benefited during the quarter for an accumulated total for the project of 338 direct beneficiaries in the area of training. These workshops have been attended by 1,493 people.

In the area of accompaniment to the families there is an accumulated total of 33,861 visits to the homes, an average of 6,500 boys and girls who benefit from the snacks and an average of 1,800 persons that benefit monthly from the nutritional multi-mixture that the 27 dioceses related to the project prepare. Under the income generation and food security component 20 training workshops have been conducted for new beneficiaries. Of the 11 income generating projects that have been established in eight municipalities 78 families are benefiting directly.

The project published its first bulletin in the municipality of San Vicente in Puerto Leguízamo. The data base is still underway with information on coordination, analysis of the evaluation variables and of the EPINFO program, and epidemiology evaluation charts that are sent by the Dioceses.

Finally, the "the chicken lays it and with rice you eat it" ("*Gallina lo pone y con arroz se come*") campaign that was conducted in Cali was replicated in Bogotá, Bucaramanga and Villavicencio. This resulted from an initiative of the National Poultry Producers Federation (*Federación Nacional de Avicultores – FENAVI*) and the National Federation of Rice Producers (*Federación Nacional de Industriales del Arroz – INDUARROZ*) to make a contribution in all the Dioceses where the Early Childhood Pastoral Work is present. During this quarter other entities have contributed with different efforts to consolidate the project among which are: the La Hormiga (Putumayo) municipal schools, the Pan-American Health Organization

(PAHO), the Ministry of Social Protection and the SENA. All of these together contributed to the training entitled "Toward Healthy Housing".

The *Rights and Peace Building Networks Promotion*, implemented by the Presidential Advisory Council for Special Programs, has continued to pursue the objective to promote overall integration of the male and female adolescents and contribute to the timely detection and prevention of events and risks that prevent or obstruct their development and exercising their rights, especially those who are in a situation of inequality, adversity, disadvantage and vulnerability. During this quarter, under the inter-institutional coordination component of the project, four departmental workshops were conducted for the design of Education and Communication Research (IEC in Spanish) strategies which were attended by 107 people; 570 people have been directly benefited by the 15 IEC training workshops (Phase I) on conceptual elements of communication and on the production of communication programs associated with the promotion of rights; and 19 teams have been created for communications and the communications' sustainability strategy.

Five departmental workshops to produce the departmental action plans were conducted under the institutional strengthening strategy with the participation of the community. Also, nine Municipal Intervention Plans to Reduce Pregnancies of Girls and Adolescents have been designed. The municipalities that have designed these plans to date are: Astrea, Gamarra, San Martín, San Alberto, La Gloria y Aguachica (Cesar), San Martín, Santa Rosa and Simití (Bolívar). This has been achieved as a result of the departmental plans initiated during the quarter, whose initial beneficiaries were César and Bolívar.

Under the development of the vital statistics component training programs have been conducted to produce the participation map, which have been attended by 1,080 people. This has contributed to build social support networks, to reduce the risk factors (educational risks generated by poverty and the quality of the services) and to develop rights protection factors through a community strengthening strategy.

Another achievement has to do with the motivation of departmental administrators regarding the problem, where there is evidence of a political willingness. Such is the case in the Department of Bolívar which allotted 65 million pesos to initiate the Methodology Appropriation Workshop for the 12 municipalities targeted for the second phase of the program and to provide assistance to the municipalities in the start-up of the IEC Action Plan. In Antioquia political willingness has been expressed by the Governorship to increase rights promotion actions associated with sexual and reproductive health in the rest of the municipalities that are part of the project. Furthermore, during this quarter preparation of the work strategy with the Military Forces was initiated.

Finally, the quality of work of the workshop facilitators' in the IEC strategy has contributed to the preparation of the communication action plans according to the needs of each community regarding the prioritized sexual and reproductive health risks. Thus, the project has made it possible to coordinate the different nodes (community-family-institutions) associated with finding solutions to the problem of sexual and reproductive health in the departments benefited by the project.

The main purpose of the *Creation of Social Networks for Disabilities Project*, implemented by the Regional Rehabilitation Committee of Antioquia, is to train community promoters and officials of the Municipal Offices so that they are able to lead integration processes and the creation of social networks for disabilities. These are expected to create awareness about the problem and of the importance of timely assistance to the persons in each of the municipalities covered by the project.

During this quarter the Rehabilitation Committee successfully completed the activities associated with the consolidation of the project:

- 1) A team of nine professional experts on the Community Based Rehabilitation (RBC in Spanish) workshop methodologies is in place.
- 2) A report of the contributions of the Mayors' and Governors' Offices for the implementation of the Disabilities Public Policies is in place in all the municipalities intervened during 2004.
- 3) A document has been prepared with institutional information of the 70 municipalities and seven departments participating in the project.
- 4) The lists of the 140 promoters and 146 officials who participated in the workshops are confirmed.

- 5) There is a disabilities related skills record with previous significant experiences with each participant and with the groups. This has generated the commitment of these people regarding the tasks and the continuity of the training process.
- 6) The commitment of the Governorships makes it possible to anticipate the necessary political disposition to complete the process successfully. This will allow for a future expansion of coverage and a greater impact in more isolated communities.

Summary of beneficiaries and geographical coverage of the projects implemented with the Presidential Advisory Council for Special Programs

#	Implemented By	Beneficiaries		Geographic Coverage	
		Direct	Indirect	Departments	Municipalities
54	Conferencia Episcopal de Colombia	5,000 children	2,500 families	Antioquia, Bolívar, Boyacá, Caquetá, Cesar, Córdoba, Meta, Nariño, Norte de Santander, Putumayo, Quindío, Santander, Valle del Cauca y Chocó.	Apartado, Medellín, Toledo, Vegachi, Cartagena, Tunja, Ventaquemada, Florencia, Puerto Rico, San José de Fragua, San Vicente del Caguán, Solano, Valledupar, Monte Líbano, Pica Pica, Tierra Alta, Villavicencio, Samaniego, Cúcuta, Campo Dos, Puerto Asís, La Hormiga, Puerto Leguizamo, Armenia, Bucaramanga, Buenaventura, Cali, Puerto Merizalde y Quibdó
65	Consejería Presidencial de Programas Especiales	650 comunicadores, 1040 miembros de las redes sociales de apoyo y 120 miembros de los comités de estadísticas vitales.	103.815 jóvenes entre 10 y 19 años	Antioquia, Santander, Bolívar, Cesar y San Andrés y Providencia	Puerto Berrio, Puerto Nare, Yondó, Barrancabermeja, Bolívar, Betulia, Puerto Wilches, San Vicente de Chucurí, Cartagena, Santa Rosa del Sur, San Pablo, Mate, Simití, Morales, Calamar, Carmen de Bolívar, Zambrano, San Jacinto, San Juan de Nepomuceno, Turbaná, Aguachica, La Gloria, Gamarra, San Martín, San Andrés y Providencia.
68	Comité Regional de Rehabilitación de Antioquia	140 promotores de las Asociaciones de Discapacitados de cada municipio, 140 funcionarios de los Sectores municipales de Salud, Educación, Desarrollo comunitario y Política Social y 7 funcionarios de las ARS de la región.	356.532 personas con discapacidad	Antioquia, Putumayo, Quindío, Magdalena, Risaralda, Guainía, Guaviare	Puerto Berrio, Caracolí, Maceo, Puerto Nare, Puerto Triunfo, San Francisco, Remedios, Yalí, Yondó, El Bagre, Santa Marta, Ciénaga, Plato, El Banco, Fundación, Aracataca, Pivijay, Ariguaní (El Difícil), Guamal, Tenerife, Mocoa, Colon, Orito, Puerto Asís, Puerto Caicedo, Puerto Guzmán, Puerto Leguizamo, Sibundoy, San Francisco, Santiago, Valle Del Guamez, Villa Garzón, Armenia, Buenavista, Calarca, Circasia, Córdoba, Filandia, Génova, La Tebaida, Montenegro, Pijao, Quimbaya, Salento, Pereira, Apia, Balboa, Belén De Umbría, Dos Quebradas, Guatica, La Celia, La Virginia, Marsella, Mistrato, Pueblo Rico, Quinchia, Santa Rosa De Cabal, Santuario, Inirida, Guaviare, San Felipe, Puerto Colombia, La Guadalupe, Cacahual, Pana Pana, Morichal Nuevo, San José del Guaviare, Calamar, El Retorno, Miraflores
Total		7.097	462.847	20 departments	125 municipalities

List of personnel and NGO contracts for the implementation of the projects of the Presidential Advisory Council for Special Programs

Personnel	Starting Date	Ending Date
Angela Milena Bonilla	1-Abr-04	31-Ago-04
Angela Maria Santacoloma	1-Abr-04	30-Jun-04
Armando Soto	1-Abr-04	30-May-04
Javier Espitia	5-May-04	19-Jul-04
AREDMAG	20-May-04	20-Mar-05
Fundación Amanecer	01-Jun-04	01-Mar-05
Corporación Colectivo de Comunicaciones Montes de María	01-Jun-04	01-Mar-05
Parroquia San Pedro Claver	01-Jun-04	01-Mar-05

1. 3. Office of the Vice president - Human Rights Office

The Mine Observatory is the base of the information system of activities against antipersonnel mines, which coordinates the recompilation, data lists, join and upgrade the entire information about the topic, so this way make it easy to take decisions in prevention, indications, map making, deeming and attention to the victims. Throughout July to September period the mine observatory was ahead in important activities that were planning since the past three month period, so this way was featured the systematic procedure matrix of departmental planning activities against mines, considering general and specific goals, results, general events (programs), products and specific events (projects) to attend four specific areas: the commitment of the Ottawa convention, the complete attention to the population, the institutional strengthen about the different of territorial levels and the communication strategy through the country.

By other side, the public policy of planning about the complete activities against antipersonnel mines counts to the date with the preliminary proposal from a CONPES document in state policy lineup in the complete activities against antipersonnel mines, which joints specific areas including in the systematic procedure matrix mentioned above, and the north which defines the focus, the goals and the strategy that Colombia must have against the mines, this is:

"From a humanitarian point of view and with the commitment of particularities of each region the complete activities against antipersonnel mines must:

1. to promote, to guarantee and to heal the right to life, to integrity, to freedom and to land of the affected population and in front to the risk.
2. to propose the conditions so that the persons, families and communities to obtain the social, political and economic development in the middle of violence conditions and armed conflict.

To obtain the above mentioned it will design and perform jointly with the complete activities system against antipersonnel mines actors (AICM), a state policy and a national strategic plan, connected with the focus, sustain, effective and check up in the short, medium and long time.

Finally it was featured a preliminary document about the antipersonnel mines observatory duties, For the next three month period must been established the dates and perform the regional and national upgrade workshops to the territorial commandatories and the level 1 summary "social-economic impact".

1.3.1 Colombian Anti-Land Mines Campaign

The following activities have been carried out under the project to ***Strengthen the actions of the civil society***, grouped in the Colombian Anti-Land Mines Campaign, in order to achieve the objectives set forth in the project:

1. Training workshop in South Bolívar and in Magdalena Medio - A meeting of community leaders was carried out in Aguachica, Cesar. This meeting was jointly convened with the humanitarian instances of the Magdalena Medio's peace laboratory. These leaders received training of prevention mechanisms by experts of the Peace and Democracy Corporation (*Corporación Paz y Democracia*).
2. Indigenous and Afro-Descendants Forum – This forum was attended by 110 representatives of the main ethnic groups and was supported by the Office of the Vice President and by UNICEF. It was convened by the National Indigenous Organization of Colombia (Organización Nacional Indígena de Colombia – ONIC) and by the National Movement for Human Rights of Black Communities of Colombia (Movimiento Nacional por los Derechos Humanos de las Comunidades Negras de Colombia -- Cimarrón) and was presided by the Vice President of Colombia. The core of the forum was the critical situation of the communities at risk and the difficult situation of the Indigenous regions due to the presence of land mines. The forum established a clear approach in terms of the participants calling the attention of those who place and use land mines.
3. Forum for non-state armed stakeholders in Antioquia - This forum was carried out with the support of the Governor's Office. The arms to of this forum was to reflect and make a call on those who insist on the use of land mines so that they stop doing so. One of the highlights of the forum was a

teleconference with National Liberation Army (Ejército de Liberación Nacional – ELN) representative Francisco Galán, who committed himself to address this issue and explore ways for the eradication of this scourge.

4. Forum for non-state armed stakeholders in Santander.
5. The Office of the Vice President's Land Mines Observatory jointly participated in the establishment of the Departmental Land Mines Committee, the training of its members and the design of a departmental action plan.
6. Participation in the VII Destruction Event during which 677 land mines were destroyed by the Military Forces in Buga.
7. Awareness, prevention and overall assistance to land mine victims in the municipalities of Dorado, Guarda and Castilla Nueva in the Department of Meta.
8. Two workshops were conducted in Popayán, Cauca with ICBF community mothers because this is a population that is permanently exposed to the risk of land mine actions since the Mirador an Bello Horizonte districts are in the urban and rural areas of Popayán. The problem is that the access roads from those districts are frequently used by the National Army as a strategic corridor. Also, those two districts are close to the San Bernardino electric sub-station. Thus, this area is frequently subject to the attacks of illegal armed groups.
9. Talk with the students of the Arauca Cooperative University's (Universidad Cooperativa de Arauca) Law School and Business Administration Faculty. This was organized by the university board due to the critical situation in the department. This talk was attended by 250 students.
10. Several conferences were held in schools of Chocó. Training of the members of the San Isidro Community Council has been initiated to promote the Anti-Land Mines Training Campaign.

1.3.2. Jesús de Nazareth Home Foundation

During this quarter the Overall Intervention to Improve the Quality of Life and the Human Development of the Victims of Land Mines and Other Explosive Devises Project, which is implemented by the Jesús de Nazareth Home, provided psychosocial assistance to 42 beneficiaries through group workshops and individual sessions.

Workshops on awareness and prevention of accidents with land mines and other explosive devises and on the situation of violence in the country were conducted for the students of the Colegio Saleciano.

During the Peace Week several talks and awareness campaigns were conducted and there was a forum about land mines.

Twenty eight survivors were provided health care by the Physiotherapy Department. They also received assistance and accompaniment to go to the medical appointments and their prosthesis were adjusted.

Actions were taken for the participation of Profamilia (the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) affiliate in Colombia) in the group workshops that are part of the inter-institutional support network of the Foundation.

The permanent awareness creation program continues with the following activities:

- Talks to the visitors and benefactors of the Home so that they become aware of the terrible effects caused by the violent actions in the country.
- Voluntary workers are trained so that they become aware of the contribution they are making to the country's peace building efforts with the social work they carry out in the Foundation.

Likewise, the Jesús de Nazareth Home is participating as co-researcher in a National Open and Distance University (*Universidad Nacional Abierta y a Distancia*) Research Program. The research program is

supported by the university, which has assigned a tutor (assistant teacher) to provide direct orientation to the intern.

This University has also fostered the analysis and discussion of disabilities caused by the situation of violence in the country.

1.4. Support to Other Government Entities

The project *Building Peace in Santander*, implemented by the Governor's Office in Santander, has carried out activities to achieve the project's two main objectives: 1) Create an academic program for the school curricula in order to teach conflict resolution related issues to male and female students; and 2) Develop a nutritional program directed at boys and girls from 5 to 14 years old that attend public schools through which 50% of their nutritional requirements are expected to be supplemented.

During this semester a training program was conducted aimed at 42 officials of the municipalities benefited by the project on the design of productive projects for the nutrition component. This program was carried out in the Industrial University of Santander Health Faculty, in Bucaramanga. A training workshop was conducted with teachers of the municipalities of San Vicente, Zapatoca, Málaga, Macaravita, Cerrito, San Joaquín, Chima, Gámbita, El Palmar and Socorro, and another one with parents and students of the municipalities of San Vicente, Zapatoca, Málaga, Macaravita, Cerrito, San Gil, San Joaquín, Ocamonte, Chima, Gámbita, El Palmar, Socorro, Barbosa, Florián and Chipatá.

Joint meetings with municipal administration representatives and social and community organization were conducted to present the project and reach cooperation agreements between the municipalities related to the project. Inter-administrative agreements have been signed between the ICBF, the Department of Santander and the municipalities for 110 school calendar days. Furthermore, an agreement form was prepared with the program guidelines. Likewise, during this period a contract was signed to print nutrition education booklets.

By the end of this quarter the peace building academic Program component has 224 men and 859 women beneficiaries for a total of 1,083 persons and the nutrition component has 9,223 boys and 10,399 girls for a total of 19,622 beneficiaries under the age of 18.

2. Citizen Coexistence Centers

2.1. First encounter of Citizen Coexistence Centers' coordinators



Integration during the first day of the Encounter of Citizen Coexistence Centers' Coordinators adores

The First National Encounter of Citizen Coexistence Centers' Coordinators was held on September 24 -25. This event was coordinated by the Ministry of Interior and Justice's Access Office, the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace and the IOM. The coordinators of the Centers in Barrancabermeja, San Vicente del Cagúan, San Gil, Aguachica, Magangué, Cantagallo and Leticia attended the encounter, whose main objective was to determine the administrative, operational and programmatic strengths and weaknesses of each of the Centers and of the National Citizen Coexistence Centers Program. Also, they were to establish the management gaps and weaknesses of the coordinators and establish a strategy to strengthen their role within their Coexistence Centers.

The encounter was conducted within the framework of four activities: 1) Promotion of each Center, in order to share basic information on location, beneficiary population, implemented programs, achievements and problems; 2) Design the Weaknesses, Opportunities, Strengths and Threats (DOFA in Spanish) matrix for the National Citizen Coexistence Centers Program; 3) Presentation of the preliminary results of

the implementation of the baseline in four municipalities (San Gil, Aguachica, Magangué and Leticia); and 4) Establish common actions for all the Centers for the rest of 2004 and for 2005.

Following are some of the issues discussed during the presentations of the Centers: operations and maintenance; condition of the centers regarding infrastructure; offices that are operating; programs being implemented; and programs that were successful in a specific municipality that could be replicated in others and, later on, incorporate them into the National Program. The encounter was an opportunity for local and national dialogue to share expectations and generate common strategies that will benefit the Program. It was established that all together the Coexistence Centers are 80% operative. Also, Centers such as those in Aguachica and Barrancabermeja stand out in terms of services coverage and other new initiatives being fostered that generate visibility of the Program and are an example for other municipalities. These achievements, however, are not present in other Centers such as the one in Cantagallo, which began with great enthusiasm but the changes in the municipal administration and programmatic factors have affected further progress. The case of the municipality of San Vicente del Caguán is noteworthy because the public order problems in the area have resulted in the work of the public officials and the initiatives of the community to become low profile. A few infrastructure and supplies problems were also discussed with the coordinators in order to make improvements. It was decided that all the Centers will be visited by the IOM and the appropriate contractors to solve the problems that infrastructure works usually present. Furthermore, the Centers evidenced a need for further commitment on the part of the municipal offices regarding maintenance and the good use of the installations. If this is not addressed in a timely manner it will generate a number of incidentals and, in some cases, may damage equipment and furniture.

Following are the preliminary results of the implementation of the DOFA Matrix. This information is being evaluated by the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace's Advisors, who are in charge of presenting the results of the analysis in the next few weeks.

Weaknesses	Opportunities	Strengths	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lacking financial resources. • The appropriate entities are not available in the CCC in Cantagallo. • Consolidation of permanent personnel. • Officials' leadership, especially by the coordinators. • Changes in municipal administration. • Infrastructure and maintenance problems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trust in the municipal administrations. • Community expectations. • Strategic alliances. • The historical moment in each municipality generated by the presence of the CCC. • Project design and implementation. • Inclusion in the municipal development plans. • Possibilities of increasing cultural work as an element that generates peaceful coexistence. • Alliances with media to disseminate the work of the Centers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional support from the National Program. • Team work / inter-institutional commitment / human resources in each center. • Program's credibility. • Coexistence promoters training program implemented by the Formulas Corporation, financed by USAID and with IOM technical support. • Indicators of the processes. • Lessons learned during implementation of the first Centers have generated strengths in the last ones. • Disengagement from political interests. • Management capacity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Politicking. • Leaders' lacking commitment. • Illegal armed groups / armed conflict / public order. • Non-decentralization of the Centers. • The programs implemented by the Centers lack external support. • Unsatisfied community expectations. • Institutions do not remain in the Centers.

The following common actions to be implemented in the Centers during the last quarter in 2004 and throughout 2005 were agreed:

- a. Coexistence Vacationing Program. This program was initially implemented by the Coexistence Center in Aguachicha and it includes joint actions with the First Lady of the municipality and with the Municipal Recreation and Sports Institute (IDRD in Spanish). This program involves boys, girls, youngsters and senior citizens so that they may share academic vacation opportunities in cultural, recreational, arts and skills training activities.
- b. Peaceful Coexistence and Citizen Participation Methods Academic Program. This will be implemented by the Coordinators who, previous to the Coordinators Encounter, had attended a four-day training program on this issue with the assistance of the Presencia Foundation. They will be in charge of training other employees in their Centers so that they may replicate the experience. From October until December 2004 a test phase will be carried out among the employees and at least 10 members of the community. At least two academic programs will be given in 2005 for approximately 50 to 100 people, which will last five to six months.
- c. Equity Conciliators Program. It will be carried out by the Coexistence Centers and guidance will be provided by the Ministry of the Interior and Justice.
- d. Movies Program. This program is aimed at boys, girls and youngsters of low income families so that they have contact with this cultural activity. The movies will be complemented with a reflection forum emphasizing peaceful coexistence and conflict resolution.
- e. Local strategies to disseminate the Centers and the services they provide through the written and audiovisual media.
- f. Generate local strategies to obtain complementary bibliographical material to that provided by the USAID – IOM Program to the Coexistence Centers.

2.2 Status of the Centers

2.2.1. Citizen Coexistence Center in Magangué (Bolívar)



This Coexistence Center was inaugurated on August 28, 2004. The event was attended by several municipal authorities, the Deputy Mayor, the Governor of Bolívar Gustavo Simanca, officials of the Ministry of the Interior and Justice and representatives of USAID and IOM. The community in general also participated in the official inauguration of the Coexistence Center.

Ten national institutions are available in this new Center, which has a recreational center for 100 children that is directed by the Colombian Leisure and Recreation Foundation (Fundación Colombiana De Tiempo Libre y Recreación – Funlibre).

The Center also has a physical and virtual library with 10 state of the art computers and more than 2,000 books that were selected by the Foundation to Promote Reading (Fundación para el Fomento de la Lectura – Fundalectura) according to a previous study on the needs in the area. Furthermore, the Center has an auditorium with a capacity for 90 people.

The Mayor's Office has decided to include this budget into the Municipal Office of the Interior, in order to guarantee the Center's maintenance and sustainability. Currently, the Center is promoting the Anti-Abuse Radio Network Program – A Place for Difference – that is also financed by USAID and IOM in agreement with the ministries of the Interior and Culture. New programs that will be fostered by the Center are still being evaluated due to the fact that it has been recently inaugurated.

2.2.2 Citizen Coexistence and Cultural Center in Leticia (Amazonas)



This Center was inaugurated in September with the participation of several municipal officials and representatives of USAID, the Ministry of the Interior and Justice and the IOM.

This Center started operating last February when the Municipal Family Affairs Office and the Municipal Neighborhood Disputes Office started working in the installations. Currently, the IDRD, the Social Work Office, the Indigenous Affairs Offices and the Psychology Department are also available in the Center. This center has an auditorium for 90 people, which has been welcomed by the community because

a number of cultural and recreational activities can be organized by the different Indigenous groups and municipal education institutions. Currently, the Center is promoting the sports training school project "Building Values" and is also making visits to low income neighborhoods every 15 days to disseminate the services it provides.

2.2.3. Citizen Coexistence and Cultural Center in Ocaña (Norte de Santander)

The construction of this Center began during this quarter. The contractor selected through a bidding process was the Constructora El Torrejón in the city of Bucaramanga. The project will be completed in 120 days and an additional month will be required to adapt equipment and furniture. This center will have 650 M2, including the remodeling of the existing infrastructure that was donated by the National Highways Institute (*Instituto Nacional de Vías -- INVIAS*) to the municipality. The remodeling began on August 19. The Mayor's Office handed the property to the contractor in good conditions and 90% of the commitments regarding demolition and removal of rubble have been complete.



Lot in the municipality of Ocaña

During the first week the constructors found ground problems in some areas. This has already been solved by improving them with sand and cement in low proportions. Currently, the structure of the house is being reinforced and the ground work for the new building is being laid. The architectural project includes the construction and adaptation of three blocks of offices, a physical and virtual library, a recreational center and an auditorium for 90 people.

2.2.4. Citizen Coexistence and Cultural Center in Sonsón (Antioquia)

At the beginning of September the Consorcio OR of Bogotá was selected, following a bidding process, to build this Coexistence Center. By mid-September the contractor had moved into the site with its workers. The construction, however, was officially initiated on September 27 because there were several problems regarding the reception of the lot by the Mayor's Office and the reduction of the construction area due to mistakes in the topographic plans submitted by the administration to the designer of the project. These problems have already been solved and the work is being implemented according to the program submitted by the contractor.



Lot in the municipality of Sonson

The building will have 550 m2 and includes an auditorium for 100 people, a 120 m2 physical and virtual library, a recreational area for 80 children and a block of offices.

2.3. Coexistence Baseline and Action Plan for the Citizen Coexistence Centers

The Office of the High Commissioner for Peace, the Ministry of the Interior, IOM and the coordinators of each center have jointly organized workshops in order to carry out the Coexistence baseline in the municipalities where the citizen coexistence centers are operating. The workshops have been attended by representatives of the community to receive training on the application of the information collection (survey) instrument so that later on IOM can tabulate, analyze and submit the corresponding reports.

1. Participation Analysis Workshops:

Objective:

Collectively agree on the most important characteristics associated with the coexistence and security situation in the municipalities.

Participants:

The Municipal Family Affairs Office, the Municipal Neighborhood Disputes Office, etc., the municipal and national government institutions that are present in the municipality and civil society organizations, were convened with the support of the Centers to discuss coexistence issues.

Schedule of the workshops that were conducted:

Municipality	Date
San Gil	July 14
Magangué	July 29
Leticia	August 4
Aguachica	August 13

Results:

The participants identified the main problems in each municipality and prioritized them in order to start a constant and structured intervention.

San Gil: the main problems identified were the lack of parental dialogue and orientation, politicking, loss of courtesy, alcohol abuse and family breakdown. (Annex1)

Magangué: the problems prioritized in this municipality were a deficient use of free time and domestic violence (Annex 2).

Leticia: the most significant problems found in this municipality were the presence of elements that are alien to the region's autonomous culture which have resulted in a constant loss of identity and misinterpretation of the values and the loss of family values (Annex 3).

Aguachica: during a previous exercise the problems identified were domestic violence and civility (Annex 4)

Surveys

A survey about coexistence issues was conducted in each of the municipalities with the support of municipal officials and members of the community. The objective was to know what the population thinks about coexistence, problems and the way to solve them, institutional image, citizen participation, knowledge of the existence of the Coexistence Centers and suggested actions and issues that should be addressed by the Center. The surveys are 90% tabulated and the analysis is being conducted simultaneously.

Surveys conducted:

Municipality	Number of Surveys
San Gil	532
Magangué	574
Leticia	226
Aguachica	420
Total	1752

Consolidation of the significant information

Information associated with situation of morbidity and mortality in the municipalities was obtained with the support and coordination of the Centers. This information will be used to find out in more detail what the most frequent causes of disease and death in the different areas are and to identify possible connection with coexistence issues.

Several institutions were asked to fill in a form in order to find out about the institutional availability associated with coexistence. This information will be useful in determining the gaps, the emphasis areas and possible modifications.

2.4. Consolidated Chart of Beneficiaries Who Were Provided Assistance at the Coexistence Centers

Municipality	Barrancabermeja (Santander)	San Vicente del Caguán (caquetá)	San Gil (Santander)	Aguachica (Cesar)	Leticia (Amazonas)	Cantagallo (Bolívar)	total beneficiaries
Operations Initiation Date	June 16 2003	July 19 2003	December 14, 2003	March 12, 2004	July 2004	June 26 2004	
Period Reported	Through September 30, 2004						
SERVICES	NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS PROVIDED SERVICES						
Munic. Neighborhood Disputes Office	292		262	3.443	316		4.313
Munic. Family Affaires Office	173	58	209	2.577	37		3.054
Munic. Human Rights Representative	19	180	97				296
Coordination	1		176	730	8		915
Conciliation and Equity Unit			69				69
University Law Clinic	92						92
Social Work Office	92			423	28		543
Psychology Department	11		7	2.640	10		2.668
Physical and Virtual Library	595	58	462	9.112			10.227
Recreation Center (*)	803	601	1.044	12.122			14.570
Culture and Tourism Institute		117					117
Recreation and Sports Institute		440		3.732			4.172
Community Action Boards			94				94
National Solidarity Network	201						201
Auditorium		2.012	547	4.412	228		7.199
Human Rights Ombudsman's Office		759		95			854
Family Affaires Office			126				126
Office of the First Lady				7.703			7.703
Other			190	208			398
Total users provided services by the Center	2.279	4.225	3.283	47.197	627	0	57.611

3. Support to the Initiatives of the Civil Society

During the this quarter USAID signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Asocolflores with the purpose of implementing a project to promote peace, which will be financed when the new resources for the IOM Program to Strengthen Peace in Colombia are disbursed.

The project Businesses for Peace, implemented by Confecamaras, and ***Promotion of a Participative and Peace Building Culture in Meta Project***, implemented by Cordepaz, was completed during this quarter. There are two on-going projects under this component which are being implemented by the Shooting Cameras for Peace Foundation and Dusakawi.

3.1. Confecamaras

The ***Businesses for Peace*** Project is implemented by the Colombian Chambers of Commerce Confederation (CONFECAMARAS), which has become a leader in business development by permanently building alliances between the public and the private sector to generate more efficient markets in the country and abroad. Confecamaras has successfully complied with the activities established in the Agreement in terms of fostering sustainable peace building scenarios by developing social integration processes that combine business and peaceful conflict resolution related issues in daily life.

During the last quarter the activities have concentrated in the area of training associated with entrepreneurship and management in community businesses, emphasizing training on chains of production and the design and selection of productive projects. Seed capital was provided for a few projects per region. This project is in its last stage therefore it focused on consolidating the productive projects that participated in the process and on providing support to the beneficiaries to consolidate their projects and connect them with local businesses interested in supporting their work. The initial idea was to award a 5 million peso-prize in supplies in each of the three cities where the project was implemented.

After analyzing the different proposals with the local panel of judges for the selection of the winners, it was agreed to support a greater number of proposals by dividing the prize. This decision was due to the nature of the best projects and their immediate needs. Thus, in Palmira three projects were chosen; the first received 2.5 million pesos, the second received 1.5 million pesos and the third was awarded 1 million pesos. In Popayán two projects were selected, one with 3 million and the second with 2 million. In Pasto the prize was given to one productive project that needed the resources.

In each of these cities a closeout and awards ceremony was held following the process of training, design and selection of projects, during which the beneficiaries received their certificates. These events were attended by a representative of Confecamaras, the presidents of the local chambers of commerce and a few public administration officials.

By the end of the project there will be 86direct beneficiaries, 258 indirect beneficiaries and 32 productive projects designed and being implemented. 16 of these projects have already received support from local entities and businesses that are interested in the goods being produced.

3.2 Cordepaz

During this quarter the ***Promotion of a Participative and Peace Building Culture in Meta Project***, implemented by the East Piedemonte Development for Peace Corporation (*Corporación Desarrollo para la Paz del Piedemonte Oriental --CORDEPAZ*) inaugurated the Conciliation Center in the Jose Antonio Galán School in Cumaral. This event was attended by members of the Board of Directors of Cordepaz and the Chamber of Commerce, representatives of National Open and Distance University (*Universidad Nacional Abierta y a Distancia -- UNAD*) and Rector and the teacher coordinating the program of the Jose Antonio Galán School in Cumaral.

Furthermore, the project is working on the design and production of the report of the process carried out in the six schools according to the methodology proposed by the Ariadna booklet.

The document includes elements of the conceptual and theoretical framework, the phases developed in each school, background of the schools, general description of the municipalities, evidence of the work carried out by the students during the sessions and testimonies of the students, the interns and the coordinator of the program. This includes the whole process.

The first version was submitted by the end of September and is currently being reviewed. Later on it will be submitted to the IOM for final review. Afterwards, when the suggested adjustments are included (if any) it will be sent for edition and publication. Finally, in October, its presentation in the schools will be programmed. In this manner the commitments under the agreement signed with the IOM will be completed.

Chart with the results of the Project.

Indicator	Indicators	
	Result	% accumulated compliance
Number of conciliator students	185	102,7
Number of conciliation centers inaugurated	6	100
Number of students who attended the inauguration of the conciliation centers	1200	95,8
Number of teachers who attended the inauguration of the conciliation centers	240	93,7

The forums completed their one year cycle on July 31, the time agreed by Cordepaz under the cooperation agreement signed with IOM for the project. In Villavicencio, however, these continue to take place; in Granada they extended until mid August and in Puerto Lopez until the end of July. This situation is basically due to the fact that in Villavicencio the project has the support of the Chamber of Commerce.

“The forum has given us the opportunity to participate and to leave a trail in the municipality. On behalf of all the community leaders I thank you for supporting us and listening to our objections and opinions on the problems of our municipality.”

The issues addressed were the following:

Villavicencio – The low quality of the city’s aqueduct and sewage systems. The summary of the reasons why the aqueduct does not operate correctly indicate that there are many responses. The rationing network has deteriorated because when the valves are closed a vacuum is formed that sucks the water from the ground, which is usually contaminated. When the valves are opened the water shakes the pipes and the water comes out slowly. Furthermore, the sealant used is not the appropriate one so the tubes remain loose, people waste the water and those who pay are paying for a tremendous inefficiency.

Puerto Lopez – The participative apathy and the deficient conditions of the pipeline. Although the efforts of the Community Action Boards to consolidate as social and community organizations to improve the economic conditions of different sectors are recognized their fragile institutionalization makes them subject to the interests of the electoral campaigns. The politicians see them as a source of votes to fulfill the aspirations of the candidates.

Forum with the candidates to the City Hall – A forum was conducted with the candidates to the Puerto Lopez City Hall. This event was organized with the support of the Chamber of Commerce, the Public Administration School (*Escuela Superior de Administración Pública – ESAP*), the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (*Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical – CIAT*) and the Territorial Council for Municipal Planning (*Consejo Territorial de Planeación Municipal*). The event was covered by the written media (Llano 7 Dias) and the local radios.

The forums was attended by three of the five candidates (the rest gave written excuses). It was an interesting opportunity for the community to evaluate the government program of each candidate. They were also able to perceive the candidates’ analytical capacity on local development issues. The forum was widely promoted by the media and close to 220 people attended. The comments of the majority of the people and the candidates themselves indicate that the forum was quite satisfactory.

3.3. the Shooting Cameras for Peace Foundation

During this quarter the *Project to Strengthen the Shooting Cameras for Peace Foundation and Implement a Social Photography Workshop*, implemented by this Foundation, conducted two workshops in the Coexistence Centers as follows: 1) The Photography and Stories Workshop, in Aguachica, César, was held from July 26 to August 14; and 2) the workshop in Barrancabermeja from August 24 to September 11. The training program in Barrancabermeja was a success due to the interest shown by the Center's Coordinator, who took responsibility for organizing the workshop and making the necessary arrangements before the Community Action Boards to make a dark room available for the workshop. The Center was in charge of selecting the participants by obtaining support through the agreements with the Camilo Torres and 26 de Marzo schools. The youngsters were convened through the Local Administrative Board (JAL in Spanish) but unfortunately participation was not massive as it had been anticipated. Only 35 boys and girls attended the workshop but attendance, in general, was quite constant during the two weeks. The boys and girls who attended the workshop presented signs of physical and psychological abuse by their family. This situation was transferred to the workshop and was manifested by a replication of that behavior toward their classmates. Likewise, the death of close relatives as a result of the armed conflict has also affected their lives. When they told the story of their lives they expressed sadness and longing for their dead relatives. According to the Foundation, there was a large presence of the local media as a result of the Coexistence Center dissemination.

The Photography and Stories Workshop held from July 26 to August 14, 2004 in the Citizen Coexistence and Cultural Center of Aguachica (Cesar) was attended by 31 boys, girls and youngsters. It closed with an exhibition of the pictures and stories entitled "A Bunch of Realities... a look from the perspective of boys, girls and youngsters of Aguachica" (*"Realidades a la Lata... una mirada desde niños, niñas y jóvenes aguachiquenses"*). The workshop received indirect support from the Mayor and the First Lady of the Municipality of Aguachica, who showed interest in the process since it represented a significant opportunity in the work with the child and juvenile population of the municipality. The First Lady made several visits to the workshop and she also attended the exhibition and the certificates award ceremony.



Beneficiary of the Bucaramanga workshop

The group of children presented serious problems such as the situation of deprivation and poverty since they live in vulnerable areas such as the Nueva Colombia district. Furthermore, many of them come from dysfunctional families due to the separation or loss of their parents. They also presented addiction to psychoactive substances at some point in their lives and sexual abuse, among others.

Finally, the Foundation, in alliance with the Bogotá Museum and Fosemana (the Bogotá Photographic Biennial) programmed the exhibition "The Place Where I Live" (*"El Lugar Que Habito"*) in the installations that the Museum has in the District's Archives, from September 16 to October 24. The Foundation obtained co-financing for the exhibition from AJOVECO, a photo material distribution business, which donated the paper to enlarge the 50 pictures for the exhibition. Also, the support of ASA FOTOTALLER was obtained; this business was in charge of enlarging and framing the photos. In return the Foundation included their logos in the invitations and in the exhibition's information banner.



Beneficiary of the Aguachica workshop

The main part of the exhibition has 35mm stenopeic photos and slides made by the boys and girls of the El Progreso neighborhood. During the exhibition the children received their certificates as monitors, which allows them to initiate similar processes and multiply the experience. The exhibition also has photos taken during the intensive workshops in San Vicente del Caguán, San Gil, Aguachica and Cartagena and samples of the work carried out in the Luis Carlos Galán neighborhood in Soacha.

3.4 Dusakawi

Dusakawi conducted a domestic violence workshop directed at the Indigenous communities of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and the Serranía del Perijá with the participation of 50 indigenous leaders distributed in the following way: 10 Kogui, 10 Yukpas, 10 Kamkuamos, 10 Arahucos and 10 Wayu Indians. This was a five-day workshop with a total of 40 hours. All the participants were provided room and board. The following issues were discussed during the workshops:



1. Why an anti-violence campaign?
2. Unawareness, especially of the women, of their rights and obligations and the legal mechanisms established to guarantee those rights.
3. Cultural behaviors that maintain women in a disadvantageous situation.
4. Promote legal reforms to eradicate domestic violence.
5. Include domestic violence and its effects in the information and education projects in order to promote a public commitment with prevention and eradication.
6. Training to health workers so that they have the knowledge necessary when providing health care to women and children who are victims of sexual violence.

The Indigenous Coexistence Plan continues to be designed and the Arhuaco and Kankuamo Indians have already made their contributions. The rest of the communities are expected to do the same by the end of October so that the document may be published.

The inauguration of the Coexistence Center remains pending because the construction of the administrative area has not been finished. Furthermore, the project is trying to obtain the resources from the Mayor's Office for the construction of a small hospital.

Summary of Beneficiaries and geographical coverage of the projects carried out through the Civil Society

#	Implemented By	Beneficiaries		Geographic Coverage	
		Direct	Indirect	Departments	Municipalities
58	the Shooting Cameras for Peace Foundation	160 Children	640 parents	Cundinamarca, Caquetá, Santander and Cesar	Aguachica, San Vicente del Caguán, Barrancabermeja, San Gil, Soacha
64	Dusakawi	500 Indígenas vinculados a Dusakawi	3,000 indígenas de la región	Cesar, Magdalena y La Guajira	Sierra Nevada de Santamarta, Serranía del Perijá y La Guajira
	Total	660	3.640	6 departments	10 municipalities

V. PERSONAL STORIES

1. Support to the Colombian Government

1.1. Office of the High Commissioner for Peace

- ✓ **Peaceful Coexistence Project through the Social and Economic Reactivation of 400 Peasant and Demobilized Families in Localities of Ortega and Dinde; VallenPaz (Cajibío, Cauca) The Collective Memory of the Violence. “A new future needs to be constructed with the demobilized people that will make possible for them to have another perspective”**

Excerpt of a story that has not been told.

“...a few years ago my mother was diagnosed with cancer. We took her to the doctor in Popayán and they told us that she would die. I moved in with her to be able to take her to the checkups when she was in pain. During the last visit the doctor was clear, “She only has six more months; take her home, there is nothing we can do.”

I took her home (three hours in a bus and four hours walking) and she got better. She ate and did the house chores. One afternoon she felt bad again and I ran with her to Popayán (four hours walking and three hours in a bus). The doctor repeated what he had said – that she only had six months – and I returned home with her. When we got there we found my Dad hanging to a pole. They clubbed him to death. My mother could not bear this and a few days later she died.”

The violence, or the “war period” as it is called when the people of Ortega recall the death and the loss they suffered, is reflected in each of their faces. They still grieve for the horrors of the war which is still alive masked by timidity, melancholy and pain and also by the desire to live. It seems that the only thing that can be rescued in this community is the hope that appears to revive every morning when the only means of transportation arrives in town (weather permitting). After 40 years of war and the resulting despair the psycho-social effects of the conflict are evident. These are reflected in the multiplication of fear. There is a fear of meeting with other people because in the past they had to remain as hidden away as possible; fear of expressing their feelings because it is considered a sign of weakness; fear to sow because life is uncertain. The sublime act of living and breathing had been determined by each day, each night and each dawn, in the home, in the land or sleeping underneath the coffee trees or in the middle of the cane fields.

The war generated other values. Humanly issues were not important and neither was pain. Living was about surviving and combating the enemies that contradict the revolution -- contradicting because those who undertook the responsibility of fighting for the poor became their executioners. The revolution became a merciless revenge, without any logic, against a group of poor peasants. This is a war without logic because in each road, village or farm we see peasants of flesh and blood who had to fight with a rifle in one hand and a hoe on the other. Undoubtedly the war was degenerated. What started with a movement against inequality and poverty and for the defense of the last century's political violence became an armed resistance movement that has been inherited for generations and does not know exactly where it all began (at least not yet). What is clear is that it started as a civil resistance movement against insurgency, but it was not a political or ideological resistance. They did not fight against Communisms or Marxism; they basically fought for rancor, for the indignity caused by losing loved ones and belongings and due to the negligence of the State (it cannot be denied), which was the main accomplice in this perverse marriage between violence and coexistence.

The consecutive violence – being born, grow up, fall in love, make love, eat, survive, receive education, sleep and again be born each day, every day for 40 years of fighting – generated psychological imaginaries that are difficult to break. There is awareness of the State by fragments only (at a time where there is an avalanche of institutions); little is known about laughter and even less about the innocence of the children; they know something about Uribe and they love him.

Their internal organization (self-defense) generated their own set of values and rules, their own forms of justice (which is what they consider fair). This is all masked by the perversion of war and the horrible crimes they committed. The prejudices about the war are difficult to hide. Talking daily to a youngster that does not talk much and is timid and humble, knowing that back in his life there was death and murder, is a difficult situation to deal with.

For years the representative organization in the area was the self-defense in which many of them engaged (not all of them because a number of people were silent witnesses of the violence and they DID NOT take arms; this clarification is to avoid a stigmatization of the community as a whole). In fact, when they fought they did so openly. Currently, as a result of the project, they are engaging in a community self-criticism process. They claim that a number of people are not participating in this process “but when they had to fight they all came out”.

Being trusted by the people and gaining some adepts for a non-armed struggle against violence is a challenge for the work team. Trust is a simple value but for the community it was a valuable means of survival for more than 40 years. Some leaders claim “I even distrust my own shadow”; all the rest is said.

**Ortega Project, Cajibío (Cauca)
Chronicle # 1**

By Alfonso Puchana – Vallenpaz Social Worker

2. El Golombiao Project: El Judge of the Peace – Young Colombia Presidencial Program

“...I think the match was brilliant because the methodology is “cool” since it seeks to create awareness among the people in terms of recognizing their mistakes and to solve their conflicts peacefully. I liked how the team played, especially the women because they were the center of attraction.” (Andrés Felipe – Spectator in the Municipality of Apartadó – Antioquia).

“...I made this remark in terms of the enthusiasms of coming for recreation and to integrate with other people during the coexistence event. It is also good to let the community know that this project does not only belong to the participating teams” (Jeison – Member of one of the teams in the Municipality of Aguachica (Cesar).

“I thing the program is good because our values such as tolerance and respect for other people, are put to a test.” (Andrea – Member of the “Los Felinos” team – Municipality of Barrancabermeja, 7th District).

VI. LESSONS LEARNED

1. Support to the Colombian Government

Lessons Learned

- ✓ Local knowledge is a key element when initiating a project or program. Even if the entities and the professionals that work with the communities have extensive knowledge and experience on the issues that will be addressed and in areas with similar conditions, it is crucial to value the knowledge of the inhabitants and the historical context. Ignoring this may result in the project having a low impact from the beginning and it may even generate conflicts among the communities and in the activities to be implemented.
- ✓ It is very important that a national institution be the one to lead the work and the organization processes to strengthen local and community institutions since it results in a greater regional commitment. This is the case of the Presidential Advisory Council for Special Programs in the rights promotion project.

VII. OUTSTANDING PROJECT – SUPPORT TO THE GOC

The Presidential Advisory Council for Special Programs, which reports to the Presidential Administrative Department, was created by Decree 519 of March 2003 (Article 4) and its main purpose is to contribute to achieving the social policy goals that are considered a priority by the current Government and to collaborate in strengthening the legitimacy of the Government.

According to its mandate the CPPE has launched the Promotion of Rights and Peace Building Networks Project (PDRCP in Spanish), whose objective is to promote overall development of male and female adolescents and to contribute to the timely detection and prevention of risks that may prevent or obstruct their development or fully exercising their rights, especially among those who are in a situation of inequality, adversity, disadvantage and vulnerability.

The project has six components as follows:

- a) Promote the rights of girls and female adolescents through Information, Education and Communication (IEC) strategies aimed at generating social mobilization within the PDRCP.
- b) Inter-institutional coordination as a fundamental strategy to include this issue in the local public agendas.
- c) Institutional strengthening to develop the capacity to unify and develop conceptual, technical, educational and instrumental frameworks that generate the necessary sustainability conditions to address the issue of rights promotion.
- d) Improvement of the statistical systems in the target municipalities in order to improve the quality of the information on death and newborns among adolescent women.
- e) Configure and strengthen the social support networks by establishing interaction and communication mechanisms for community (civil society, religious, economic, productive, social and juvenile organizations), family (relatives, care providers, neighbors) and institutional (services entities) nodes. This will reduce educational risks, the risks generated by poverty and those associated with services. In this way those nodes will act as dynamic elements and improvers of the protection factors in the process to find overall solutions to the life projects of the community, the parents and the adolescents that are in a vulnerability situation.
- f) Implementing local initiatives for income generation through the establishment of rotating funds. The social support networks will be trained to manage the funds and to implement the initiatives. This process will be permanently monitored to guarantee the sustainability of the projects.

The project was initiated in February 2004 and the following activities have been carried out to date:

1. Under the institutional strengthening component the technical departmental committees of César, Bolívar, Antioquia, Santander and San Adres and Providencia were established. These committees will undertake the commitment of the Governorships associated with the development of the project.
2. Under the institutional strengthening component departmental workshops were conducted where the action plans for the project for those departments were designed. The financial resources involved only in the departments of Bolivar and César total US\$679,871.
3. Under the income generating strategy 18 training workshops were conducted which were accompanied by the following organizations: SENA in the design of a Rotation Funds Manual; the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in the design of educational material; UNICEF consulting for the design of the project's Operations Manual; and the Municipal Agriculture and Livestock Technical Assistance Units (*Unidad Municipal de Asistencia Técnica Agropecuaria - UMATAS*) for consulting to income generating projects.

The rotating funds are being implemented by local NGOs present in these departments such as: the AfroCaribe Cultural Center in Bolívar; the Magdalena Medio Radio Network (*Emisoras del Magdalena Medio –AREDMAG*); and the Montes de Maria Collective Communications (*Colectivo de comunicaciones de Montes de María*).

The project has promoted the creation of social planning spaces that make it possible for the Government and the civil society to reach agreements to develop collective and individual processes that may result in the construction and strengthening of social support networks.

VIII. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

1. Implemented budget by component

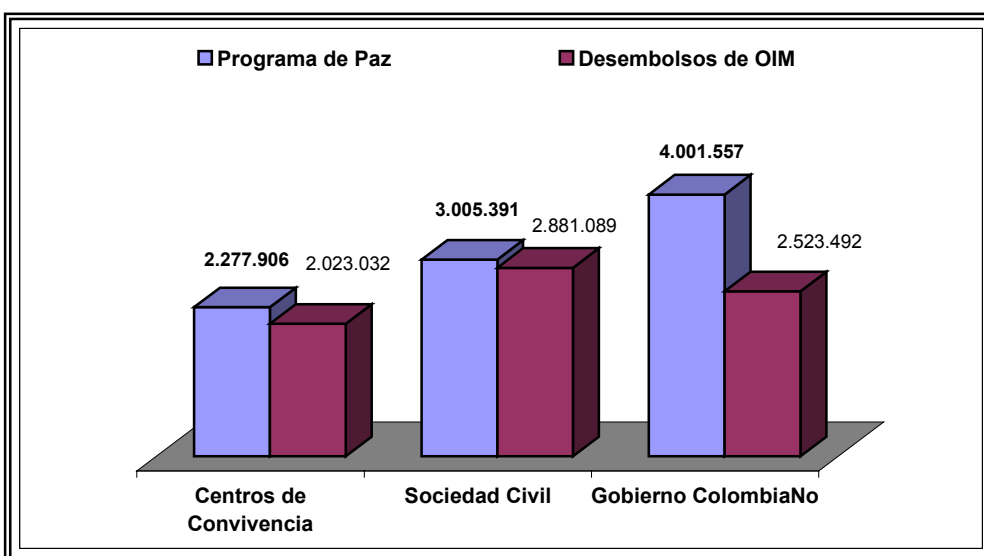
This charts shows the total resources disbursed by USAID to support projects for a total of US\$ 11.841.410 together with the amounts agreed upon for each component. A total of US\$9,285,154 has been committed; through September 30 a total of US\$7,427.613 has been disbursed.

	BUDGET	COMITTED	DISBURSED	SALDO
Peace Grant Fund/CONVENIO	11.841.410	9.285.154	7.427.613	2.556.256
Components	11.841.410	9.285.154	7.427.613	2.556.256
I. Support the Colombian Government	8.836.019	6.279.463	4.543.524	2.556.556
High Commissioner for Peace	4.131.347	2.740.120	1.500.556	1.391.227
Institutional Strengthening	711.652	711.716	560.328	-64
Asesores, viaticos, equipos y papelería	542.945	543.009	467.680	75.265
Proyectos	168.707	168.707	92.648	0
Memoria Humana		51.620	43.807	
Seminario/reinserción		17.087	17.087	
Presimposio y simposio		100.000	31.754	
Co-existence National System	480.570	480.570	401.232	0
6 proyectos	480.570	480.570	401.232	0
Emisoras Comunitarias		105.774	102.520	
Futbol por la paz		200.000	120.000	
Tolima Florece el Amor		59.300	59.917	
Cedavida		28.613	28.909	
Formulas		60.041	63.044	
Fudesco		26.842	26.842	
Local Self-Determination	1.472.416	732.000	198.005	740.416
Cajibío- Carretera		145.000	60.113	
Cajibío-Vallenpaz		387.000	132.414	
Nueva Antioquia- Antioquia		50.000	0	
Simiti- Bolívar		50.000	5.164	
Tanela		50.000	0	
El Bagre- Antioquia		50.000	314	
Negotiation & Verification	1.466.709	815.834	340.991	650.875
Monitoreo y seguimiento	880.353	229.840	62.201	650.513
OEA	586.356	585.994	278.790	362
Vicepresidency - Human Rights Office	343.906	343.906	323.450	0
Observatorio de minas		110.355	87.304	
Cirec		100.000	116.306	
Campaña Colombiana contra minas		98.448	81.817	
Hogar Jesús de nazareth		35.103	38.023	
First Lady's Office	994.000	851.065	649.615	142.935
Corporación Día del Niño		169.708	154.095	
Colombia, Camina, ve y oye		149.968	124.440	
Funlibre - Día de la niñez		62.855	60.324	
Funlibre - Ludotecas		74.977	78.602	
Conferencia Episcopal		141.557	119.967	
Red de Gestores		212.000	87.881	
Comité de Rehabilitación		40.000	24.306	
Fundalectura		37.857	36.333	
Barrancabermeja		270.000	262.679	
San Vicente del Caguan		293.931	294.081	

Co-existence Centers	3.300.000	2.277.606	2.023.032	1.022.394
San Gil		301.089	301.239	
Aguachica		250.729	247.080	
Magangue		350.000	344.447	
Cantagallo		170.000	169.613	
Leticia		184.000	181.713	
Sonson		200.000	86.425	
Ocaña		220.000	99.422	
OTROS PROYECTOS	66.766	66.766	49.871	0
Gobernación de Santander		66.766	49.871	
II. Civil Society Organizations	3.005.391	3.005.391	2.881.089	0

- Under the GOC component 74% of the resources for the program have been committed. This is equivalent to US\$ 8,836,019 with projects defined for a total US\$6,279,763; 74% of this total has already been disbursed. What's left of the resources committed corresponds to the Self-Determination project because the Government is still in the process to define its priorities associated with the areas of intervention.
- Regarding the Coexistence Centers component, 28% of the total resources for the program have already been committed and projects for a total of US\$ 2,277.906 have been defined; 89% of this total has been disbursed. The remaining resources will be committed when the Government defines the priorities for the new areas where the rest of five centers will be constructed.
- Under the Civil Society component 100% of the total resources for the program have been committed and 96% have been disbursed. This demonstrates that the projects have complied with the schedules of activities and disbursements

Of the Program's total US\$ 11,841,410 budget, US\$ 9,285,154 have been committed and US\$ 7,427.613, or 79% of the total, have been disbursed through June 30, 2004.



The graphs show the financial implementation of the Program, both regarding committed resources as well as disbursed resources.

2. Budget carried out by Departments

Disbursements by Department

Department	Budget	%
Amazonas	256.352	3.0%
Antioquia	753.899	8.0%
Arauca	34.319	0,4%
Atlántico	8.689	0,1%
Bolívar	730.398	8,3%
Boyacá	19.578	0,2%
Caldas	15.721	0,2%
Caquetá	381.690	4,3%
Casanare	12.262	0,2%
Cauca	758.783	7,6%
Cesar	661.649	6,5%
Córdoba	221.842	2,5%
Cundinamarca	685.962	7,2%
Chocó	96.738	1,0%
Guaviare	21.458	0,2%
Huila	37.619	0,4%
Magdalena	20.458	0,2%
Medellin	229.840	2,6%
Meta	301.421	3,3%
Nacional	1578.952	17.0%
Nariño	60.086	0,7%
Norte de Santander	320.023	3,6%
Putumayo	48.950	0,5%
Quindío	45.691	0,5%
Risaralda	36.520	0,3%
San Andres yProvidencia	42.400	0,5%
Santander	1.061.732	12,0%
Sucre	10.962	0,1%
Tolima	10.962	0,1%
Valle	830.749	9,1%
TOTAL	9.285.154	100,0%

The table shows how the program has supported additional Peace initiatives with national coverage. This is reflected in a 17% of what was reimbursed during the quarter. These programs are associated with the strengthening of the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace, the OAS, the Office of the Vice President, the Presidential Advisory Council for Special Programs and the peace initiatives involving message dissemination. The 12% for the Department of Santander results from the construction of two Citizen Coexistence Centers located in Barrancabermeja and San Gil. The Department of Antioquia has a significant participation of 8% which corresponds to the construction of the Citizen Coexistence Center in Sonsón and the implementation of follow-up and monitoring system for the reintegration process of the Cacique Nutibara Block. The Department of Cesar has a 7.5% participation due to the support to the Dusakawi organization and the implementation of the Indigenous Coexistence Center in Valledupar.

IX. ACTION PLAN FOR THE NEXT QUARTER

1.1 Office of the High Commissioner for Peace

- Continue to implement the follow-up and monitoring system for possible mobilizations.
- Implement the self-determination projects already identified and agreed upon with the community.
- Jointly identify with the Office of the High Commissioner the new municipalities where the self-determination project will be implemented.

1.2 Presidential Advisory Council for Special Programs

- Carry out the secondary petition for the Disabilities Project with the Rehabilitation Committee of Antioquia.
- Monitor the rotating funds approved within the Rights Promotion and Peace Building Networks Program (PDRCP in Spanish).

1.3 Citizen Coexistence Centers

- Continue to produce the baselines for all the Coexistence Centers.
- Continue the training programs on peaceful coexistence in the Centers.
- Inaugurate the Coexistence Centers in Ocaña (Norte de Santander) and Sonsón (Antioquia)

1.4 Civil Society

- Support Dusakawi in the inauguration and implementation of programs for Indigenous benefits.
- Sign the agreements with Vallenpaz/Alvaralice and Asocolflores in order to initiate the projects approved in the memorandum of understanding signed by USAID and each of those organizations.
- Implement and provide assistance to the Ministry of Education in carrying out the 2004 National Educational Forum on "Citizen Skills" to be held on October 25 and 26, 2004.

X. ANNEXES

Annex 1

WORKSHOPS: COEXISTENCE REVIEW AND OUTLINE

San Gil, June 10 and July 14
(Main Issues)

The initial diagnosis and participative planning workshop proposal was tested in San Gil, on June 9. The objective of the workshop was to “collectively define and reach consensus on the most important characteristics of and explanations to the coexistence and security situation in the municipality in order to produce a baseline and generate ideas for the Centers’ action plans.

Part of the diagnosis involved inquiries on the coexistence situation as of the question “What are the main problems associated with coexistence in the municipality?” The main problems were individually identified and then there were group discussions which resulted in the following list:

PROBLEM

- 1 Irresponsible parenthood
- 2 Corruption
- 3 Politicking
- 4 Human rights violations
- 5 Citizen insecurity
- 6 Lack of credibility and apathy toward participation
- 7 Lack of dialogue with and orientation from parents
- 8 Unemployment and lack of economic opportunities
- 9 Limited use of free time
- 10 Child and juvenile prostitution
- 11 Alcohol and drug consumption
- 12 Lack of a sense of belonging
- 13 Lack of identity
- 14 Chauvinistic culture
- 15 Absence and loss of values
- 16 Disintegration of the family
- 17 Domestic violence
- 18 Poverty
- 19 Access to health care

Structural Analysis

Structural analysis is a prospective technique that makes it possible to identify the degree of motor functions and dependence of certain variables – in this case coexistence problems. The results of this exercise is the identification of variables – problems – that have a greater possibility than others (with greater motor functions) to be transformed. Those are the ones that generate more significant changes when there is intervention.

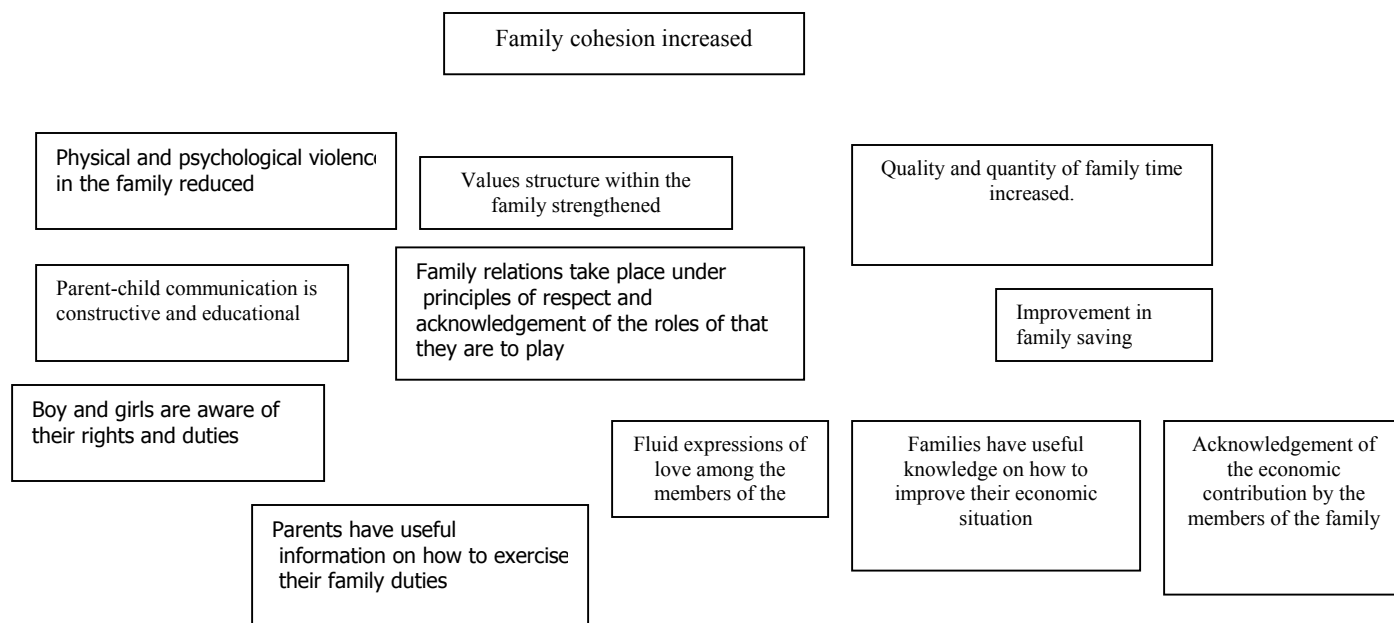
In the case of San Gil, each of the 19 problems defined was contrasted with the other 18 by asking about the degree of influence – strong, medium, weak or potential – on their lives.

Structural Analysis of Coexistence in San Gil
Dependence

The problems raised and their causes reflect the situations that they want transformed. In this manner they become the main issue in defining the objectives of the coexistence action plan.

Objectives

These constitute the future status or achievements desired when the problems raised in the problem tree are solved. Following is a list of possible objectives that would contribute to the improvement of the problem of violence and the disintegration of the family identified in San Gil. The competency and possibilities of the institutions that are part of the Citizen Coexistence Center and of the civil society organization that share these purposes are taken into consideration in the objectives.



Actions:

The possible actions to achieve the initial objective or status desired were based on three basic issues:

<i>Education</i>	<i>Improvement of Relationships</i>	<i>Income</i>
Children trained as mediators	Community integration workshops	Workshops on family finances management
Theoretical and hands-on workshops for children, teachers and parents	Dissemination of awareness and education strategies through the media	Workshops: Business – family
Individual and collective family encounters	Implementation of the School for Parents.	Consulting and follow-up
Artistic, cultural and sports spaces and programs	Civility and courtesy programs	
Communications workshops		

The definition of the main problems, the identification of their causes and their transformation into objectives constitutes significant progress in the strategic component of the action plan. This should serve as a basis for the operational component that will provide a clearer structure of the possible projects and activities.

Annex 2

WORKSHOP: COEXISTENCE REVIEW AND OUTLINE

Magangué, July 29 – 30, 2004.
(main issues)

Objectives of the workshop

- Collectively define and reach consensus on the most important characteristics of and explanations to the coexistence situation in the municipality in order to produce a baseline and generate ideas for the design of the Centers' action plans.
- Make progress in structuring a strategic component for the Center's coexistence plan.

Problems inventory

The three groups created proposed five problems as a result of the following question: "Which are the main problems associated with coexistence in your municipality?" The five problems were later on discussed by all the groups together which resulted in a list of 16 problems. After they were prioritized by a voting process the following list of 11 issues was submitted:

PROBLEM	VOTES
1 Disintegration of the family	8
2 Environmental contamination	7
3 Domestic violence	7
4 Drug consumption and sale	6
5 Individual interests predominant over collective ones	5
6 Conflicts in the schools	4
7 Deficient use of free time	3
8 Unemployment	3
9 Social intolerance	3
10 Corruption	2
11 Internal displacement	2
Common crime	
Impunity	
Juvenile gangs	
Child prostitution	
Violence	

Structural analysis

Structural analysis is a prospective technique that makes it possible to identify the degree of motor functions and dependence of certain variables – in this case coexistence problems. The results of this exercise is the identification of variables – problems – that have a greater possibility than others (with greater motor functions) to be transformed. Those are the ones that generate more significant changes when there is intervention.

The 11 problems defined were related to the other 10 by asking the level of influence – strong, medium, weak or potential – on their lives to determine their degree of dependence or determination.

The result of the analysis was as follows:

Coexistence Review Workshop in Magangué

Structural Analysis

PROBLEM

1. Deficient use of free time
2. Disintegration of the family
3. Domestic violence
4. Internal displacement
5. Drug consumption and sale
6. Social intolerance
7. Individual interests predominate over collective ones
8. Unemployment
9. Environmental contamination
10. Corruption
11. Conflicts in the schools

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF COEXISTENCE IN MAGANGUE

Dependence

Main problem for the action plan

Once the structural analysis exercise was reviewed (Graph 1) the main problem proposal that should be addressed by the Center's coexistence action plan was divided into subgroups taking into consideration the main problems.

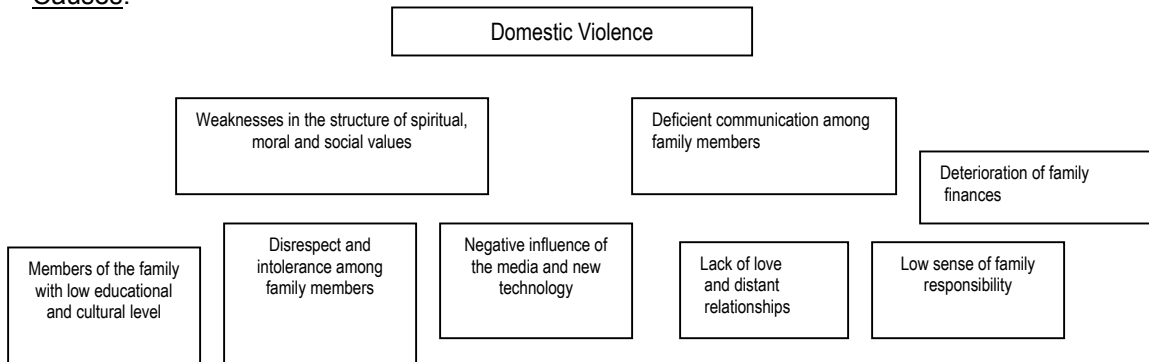
The purpose was to identify – based on the big picture of the coexistence problems – the ones on which the institutions that are available in the Center and the rest of the stakeholder could generate a coordinated action. The transforming potential and the economic and technical resources available were considered.

The following proposals resulted from this exercise:

- Deficient use of free time
- Domestic violence

During a meeting with all the participants the two proposals were discussed and the motor function selected was “**Domestic violence.**” Afterwards, the causes of this problem were analyzed. This exercise resulted in the following outline:

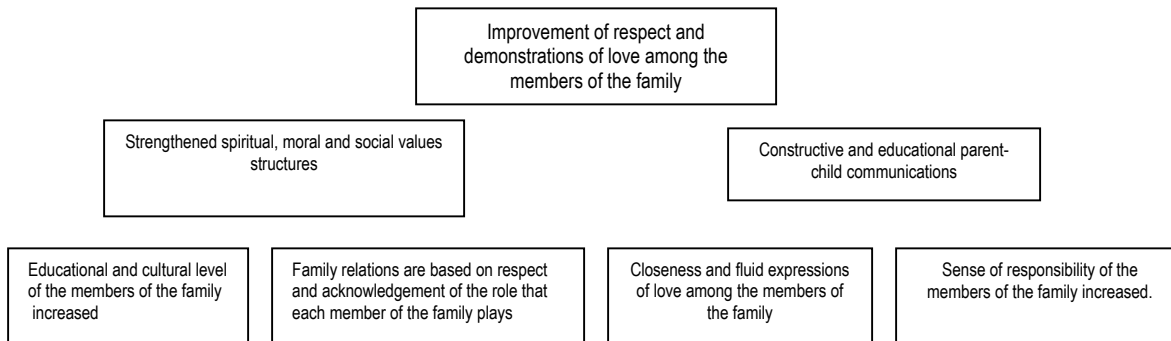
Causes:



The problems raised and their causes reflect the situations they desire to transform thus becoming the main issue in defining the objectives that will be sought by the coexistence action plan.

Objectives

These constitute the future status or achievements desired when the problems reflected in the problem tree are solved. Following is a list of possible objectives that would contribute to the improvement of the problem of domestic violence identified in Magangué. The competency and possibilities of the institutions that are part of the Citizen Coexistence Center and of the civil society organization that share these purposes are taken into consideration in the objectives.



Annex 3

WORKSHOP: COEXISTENCE REVIEW AND OUTLINE

Leticia, August 4 – 5, 2004.
(main issues)

Workshop Objectives

- Collectively define and reach consensus on the most important characteristics of and explanations to the coexistence situation in the municipality in order to produce a baseline and generate ideas for the design of the Centers' action plans.
- Make progress in structuring a strategic component for the Center's coexistence plan.

Problems inventory

The four groups created proposed five problems as a result of the following question: "Which are the main problems associated with coexistence in your municipality?" The five problems were later on discussed by all the groups together which resulted in a list of the main problems. After they were prioritized by a voting process the following list of 11 issues was submitted:

PROBLEM	VOTES
1 Corruption	11
2 Instability in the family nucleus	6
3 De-contextualized education	5
4 Child abuse	5
5 Unclear cultural identity	4
6 Domestic violence	4
7 Misinterpretation of main values	3
8 Alcoholism y drug abuse	1
9 Invisibilization of youth	1
10 Gossiping in the community	1
11 Weaknesses in shaping personal life projects	0
12 Non-compliance with coexistence rules	0

Structural analysis

Structural analysis is a prospective technique that makes it possible to identify the degree of motor functions and dependence of certain variables – in this case coexistence problems. The results of this exercise is the identification of variables – problems – that have a greater possibility than others (with greater motor functions) to be transformed. Those are the ones that generate more significant changes when there is intervention. The analysis is made by inquiring the influence that each variable has on the others and establishing its level of influence – strong, medium, low or potential.

Considering the time constraints and the complexity of the exercise it was decided to cross examine only the seven first variables.

Main problems for the action plan

Once the structural analysis exercise was reviewed (Graph 1) the main problem proposal that should be addressed by the Center's coexistence action plan was divided into subgroups taking into consideration the main problems.

The purpose was to identify – based on the big picture of the coexistence problems – the one on which the institutions that are available in the Center and the rest of the stakeholder could generate a coordinated action. The transforming potential and the economic and technical resources available were considered.

Following are the proposals generated by this exercises:

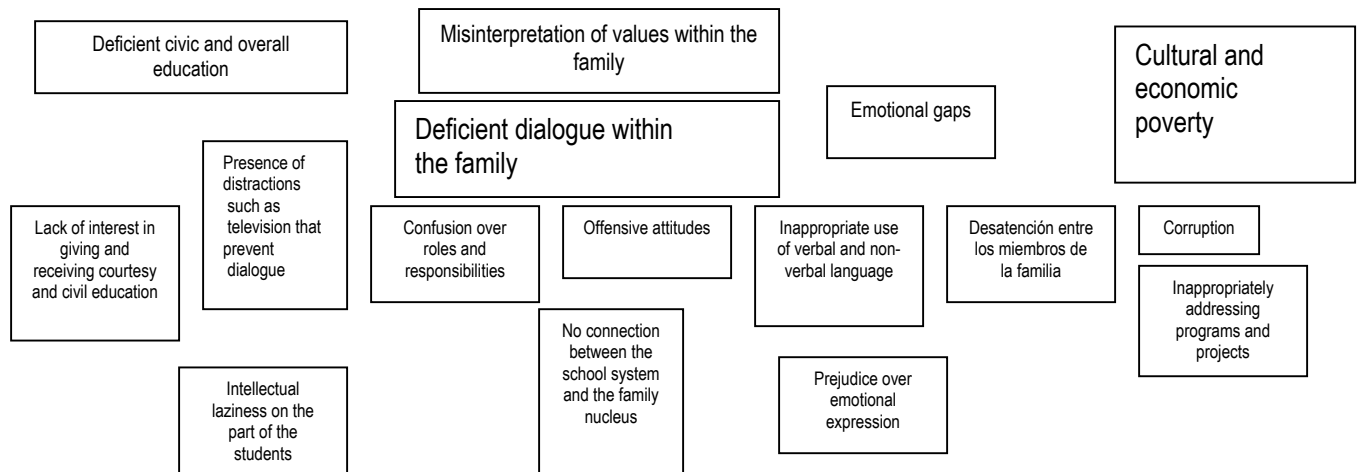
- Presence of elements alien to the regional autonomous culture which has led to a progressive loss of identity and misinterpretation of values.
- Loss of the sense of family

After analyzing and discussing the two proposals it was decided to create a new one that would include the most significant elements contained in the two. Thus, the following problem was defined:

Misinterpretation of values within the family

Its causes were analyzed resulting in the following outline:

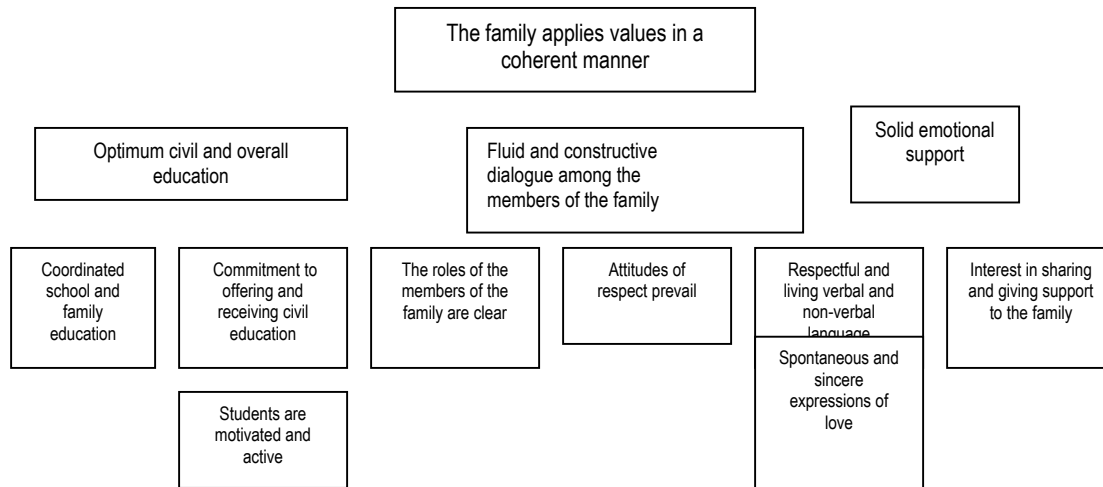
Causes:



The problems raised and their causes reflect the situations they desire to transform thus becoming the main issue in defining the objectives that will be sought by the coexistence action plan.

Objectives

These constitute the future status or achievements desired when the problems reflected in the problem tree are solved. Following is a list of possible objectives that would contribute to the improvement of the problem of misinterpretation of values within the family identified in Leticia. The competency and possibilities of the institutions that are part of the Citizen Coexistence Center and of the civil society organization that share these purposes are taken into consideration in the objectives.



The objectives set forth generate the question on how would be the best way to analyze them. By answering this question the selected focus will be obtained to respond to the problem.

An analysis of the proposed objectives and status desired contained in the previous outline indicates that there is a lack of knowledge and unfavorable attitudes that prevent the family from shaping values. The way to achieve the objectives should be focused on training the targeted population on the issues reflected by the tree.

Annex 4

WORKSHOP: COEXISTENCE REVIEW AND OUTLINE

Aguachica, August 13, 2004.
(main issues)

Objectives of the workshop

- Make progress in structuring a strategic component for the Center's coexistence plan.

Main problem for the action plan

Since last year Aguachica has made progress in identifying the coexistence problems in the municipality. The identification was made through an analysis exercise supported by the Office of the High Commissioner for Peace and the Ministry of the Interior and Justice and by conducting a new survey.

As a result **domestic violence** and **the lack of civism** were identified as the main problems associated with coexistence in the municipality.

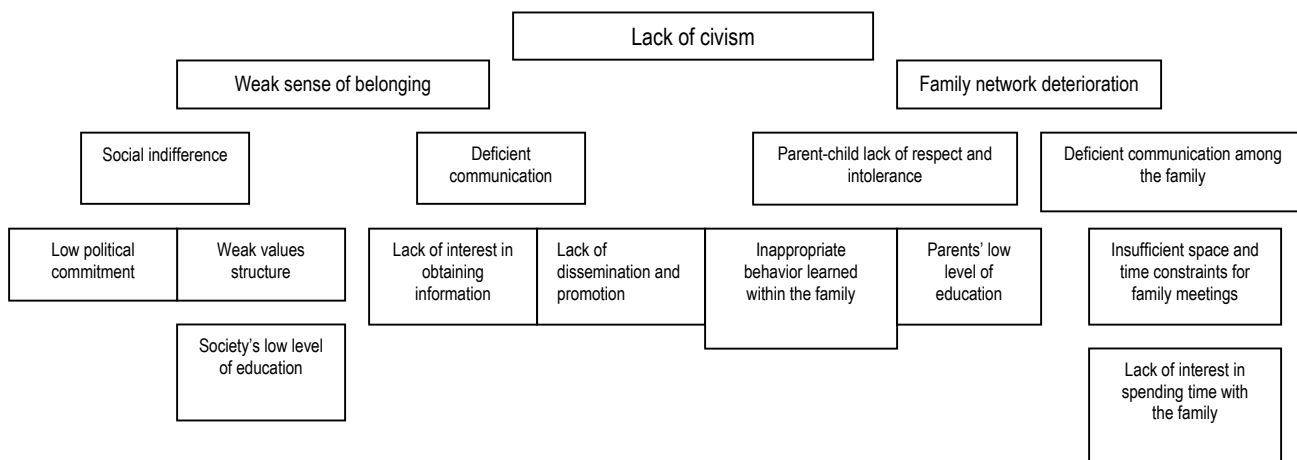
With the problems already identified, especially regarding domestic violence, some progress was made in structuring a work plan that includes the manifestations of the problem, the institutions responsible for possible interventions and the actions that may contribute to a solution. These three aspects were interrelated among each other according to the Altadir Method for Popular Participation (for more details look at the Power Point presentation of the C.C.C.)

During a meeting held on August 12, 2004 with a few Coexistence Center officials and with the coexistence promoters, the conclusion reached is that although the Center has fostered activities associated with the problems raised, these have not responded to a previously defined planning structure that would make it possible to know the impact of the actions undertaken. In other words, the planning exercise initiated did not evolve further and the actions undertaken developed independently.

Considering that the planning methodology that will be implemented in the Coexistence Centers is contained in the logical framework and that it is necessary to resume the idea of shaping a coexistence action plan for the Center it was decided to conduct a workshop to identify the problems in order to progress on the strategic components of the action plan.

It was decided to address the problem of "lack of civism" and to analyze its causes and objectives because domestic violence had been more developed.

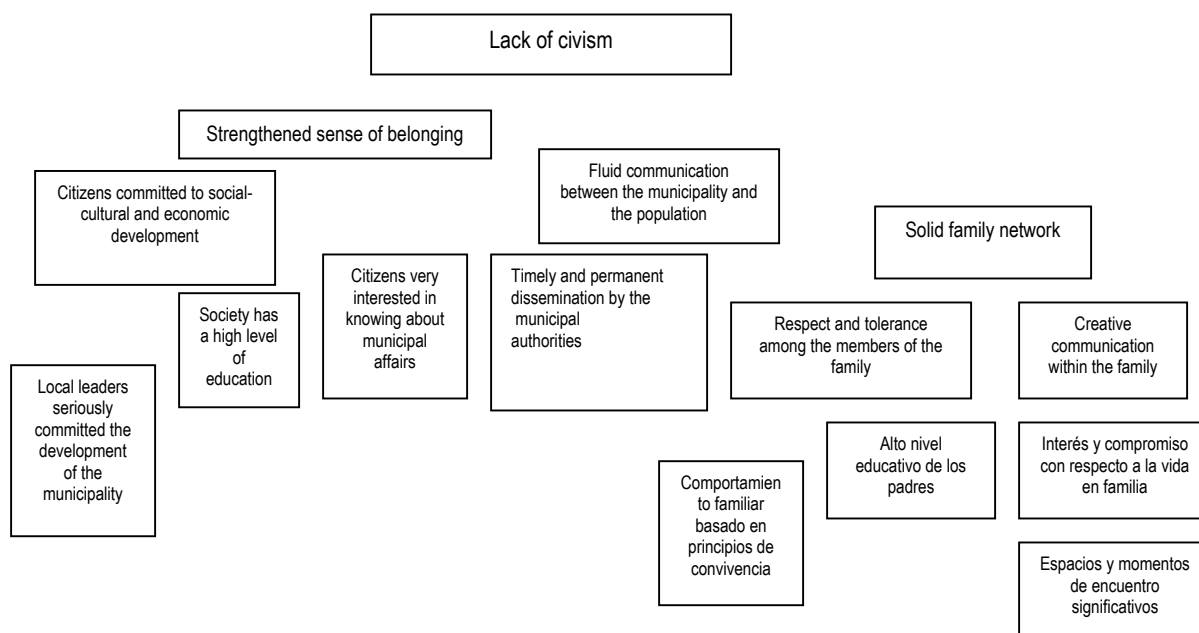
Causes:



The problems raised and their causes reflect the situations they desire to transform thus becoming the main issue in defining the objectives that will be sought by the coexistence action plan.

Objectives

These constitute the future status or achievements desired when the problems reflected in the problem tree are solved. Following is a list of possible objectives that would contribute to the improvement of the problem of lack of civism identified in Aguachica. The competency and possibilities of the institutions that are part of the Citizen Coexistence Center and of the civil society organization that share these purposes are taken into consideration in the objectives.



The different ramifications of the previous outline constitute the possible alternatives for the Citizen Coexistence action plan. It is necessary to evaluate the feasibility of each of the options and choose the one, or a combination, that has better possibilities of success according to the institutional competencies and the resources available.